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Inductive German Method

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M. J. Martin, A. M.

BOOK FIRST



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FIRST GERMAN.

I. G. M.



PREFACE.

THE series of German text books, of which this is the first, will consist of four books, inductively and progressively developed, and will be accompanied by a complete Compendium of German Grammar, together with a copy book for learning German script.

The plan of the Inductive Series has been developed on the principle that it is much easier and pleasanter to ascend a gently inclined plane than to scale the steep and rugged side of a mountain. It also proceeds on the assumption that every beginner in the study of a foreign language is a child in that language, whatever may be his age or his attainments in other respects.

In accordance with these principles—and for some other reasons—the exercises of this First Book have been composed entirely in monosyllables. This has necessitated the omission of the dative ending ϵ in all cases, even where its retention would have been preferable. But as this ending is frequently omitted, especially in colloquial language, this will prove no appreciable defect in style. In the Second Book no word of more than two syllables will be used in the exercises, in the Third, no word of more than three, while in the Fourth Book no such limitations will be imposed. This progressive arrangement will be found to facilitate the acquisition of the German pronunciation in no small degree, while its mechanical advantages will be apparent in the greater uniformity and symmetry of the vocabularies and exercises of the earlier books.

The treatment of the subject of German Pronunciation must always remain difficult, and in a measure unsatisfactory, owing to the lack of agreement among Germans themselves. No set of rules can be formulated which would be accepted as correct by all German scholars. In this work the author has in the main followed Wilhelm Vietor in his "German Pronunciation," than whom there is probably no better authority in the German-speaking world.

The grammatical work of the series has necessarily been introduced fragmentarily and to a great extent disconnectedly—" here

a little, and there a little"—but this is no great defect. The proper method for a beginner is to learn grammar as points. At a more advanced stage he should study grammar as a system. But notwithstanding its fragmentary development, this department will be found more full and complete than is usual with works of this class.

It is always easy for a beginner to translate properly graded exercises from a foreign language into his own. It is by no means so easy, however, when the process is reversed. This is wholly owing to lack of familiarity with the foreign words and forms, and the difficulty encountered at the outset in pronouncing them. Common sense, therefore, would seem to indicate the arrangement which the author has made in this series; i. e., placing the English exercises of each book after all the German exercises, to be studied in their proper order.

The English exercises given in Lessons XIV-XXIII correspond to the German exercises in Lessons V-XIII and are a translation of the same. This reciprocal relation will be especially beneficial to those who are compelled to pursue the study of German, if at all, without the aid of a teacher.

In regard to character of language used the author has aimed at a free and colloquial style in both languages as being of more practical value and interest to the beginner than the stilted and unnatural style so often seen in language text books.

The Compendium of German Grammar has been projected to supply for advanced students the necessary defects of the Inductive Method. After the student has learned the points of grammar in detail, he should then study them systematically and connectedly. But while intended to accompany and supplement the Inductive Series, the Compendium has been made complete in itself and independent of the series.

Every student of German should learn to write the German script. Accordingly, to facilitate acquisition in this department, the author has deemed it best to prepare a special copy book in which the peculiarities of the German written characters could be plainly, progressively, and fully set before the student.

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Lesson I.

The Alphabet.

The German Alphabet contains 26 letters for which Gothic characters are generally used, as shown in the following

	Table.					
Form.	Name.	Corresponding English Letter.	Form.	Name.	Corresponding English Letter.	
A a	Ah.	A	N n	Enn.	N	
23 b	Bay.	В	D 0	Oh.	0	
C c	Tsay.	O	P p	Pay.	P	
3 d	Day.	D	D q	Koo.	Q	
Œ €	Ay.	E	N r	*Err.	R	
8 f	Eff.	F	E 1 8	Ess.	ន	
6 g	Gay.	G	Æ t	Tay.	Т	
S h	Hah.	H	u u	Oo.	Ü	
3 i	Ee.	I	B v	Fow.	▼	
3 i	Yott.	J	2B w	Vay.	w	
a t	Kah.	K	æg	Icks.	X	
8 t	Ell.	L	y ŋ	Ipselon.	Y	
9N m	Emm.	M	3 8	Tsett.	Z	

^{*}Pronounce like er in error,

Lesson II.

Letters Similar in Form.

Ca	pitals.	Small Letters.
bay tsay day day gay ee kah emm enn oh	" % e	b bay " b hah. c tsay " c ay. f eff " s ess. th emm " to vay. th enn " to oo. y. th err " to icks.

Letters with the Same Form.

Capital 3, ee, and capital 3, yott, have the same form. They are distinguished as follows, viz.:

a. Capital 3, ee, is always followed by a consonant; as in 3dee, 3nhalt.
b. Capital 3, yott, is always followed by a vowel; as in 3agd, 3on, Junter.

Letters with More than One Form.

They are dis-Small ess has two forms, and 3. tinguished in their use as follows, viz.:

a. Long ess, , is used at the beginning or in the middle of a word or syllable; as in fo, spat, le=fen, ift.

b. Short ess, \$, is used only at the end of a word or syllable; as in des Abends, dies-seits, Wes=pe.

Classification of Letters.

Letters are classified according to the character of the sounds which they represent. Primarily and generically the sounds of a language are divided into vowels and consonants.

Vowels.

Vowels—German Stimmlaute, voice-sounds—are sounds produced by the vibration of the vocal cords and modified by the configuration of the vocal passage.

The German vowels are represented by the letters a, e, i, o, u, n, which are themselves also called vowels.

An important distinction to be observed in connection with German vowels is that of open and close.

An open vowel is one produced with the vocal passage quite open.

A close vowel is one produced with the vocal passage more or less constricted, or closed.

The most open vowel is **a**, the closest vowel is **t**. The other vowels range between these two extremes.

The primary vowels are **a**, **t**, **tt**. The other vowels are derived from these by modification.

Consonants.

Consonants — German **Mitlaute**, with-sounds — are sounds produced by squeezing or stopping the outgoing breath at some part of the vocal passage.

The German consonants are represented by the letters **b**, **c**, **b**, **f**, **g**, **h**, **j**, **f**, **l**, **m**, **t**, **p**, **q**, **r**, **s**, **t**, **v**, **w**, **x**, **3**, which are themselves also called consonants.

The "stopped" consonants are called explodents, or stops. They are b, c=t, b, g, t, m, m, p, q, t.

Note 1.—The above division into continuants and stops corresponds very nearly, but not exactly, with the more usual division into fricatives and mutes.

Note 2.— does not come under any definition of consonant, although reckoned as such in most European languages. It is simply and purely a breath-sound, and is more fitly represented as in Greek by the subordinate rough breathing than by a coördinate letter, as in other European languages.

Modification of Letters.

Modification applies to the three vowels a, o, u, which are then called umlauts. (Pronounce comlouts.)

The modification of these vowels consists in fusing with each of them the sound represented by the letter e.

The modification of these vowel-sounds is indicated by a corresponding modification of the vowel-signs.

The modification of the vowel-signs consists in adding two small strokes above them, as, \$\vec{a}\$, \$\vec{a}\$, \$\vec{b}\$, \$\vec{v}\$, \$\vec{v}\$.

Note.—The umlant was originally indicated by writing e on the line after the vowel to be modified; as, $\mathfrak{A}e$, $\mathfrak{a}e$, $\mathfrak{D}e$, $\mathfrak{o}e$, $\mathfrak{A}e$

Combination of Letters.

Combination applies to both vowels and consonants.

a. Vowel combinations are called double vowels

and diphthongs.

(1) A double vowel is formed by the repetition of the same vowel in the same syllable; as in **Mal**, **Meer**.

(2) A diphthong is formed by the combination of two different vowels in the same syllable; as in Sain, mei:ne, Saus, Sausfer, heu:te.

b. Consonant combinations are called double

consonants, digraphs, and trigraphs.

(1) A double consonant is formed by the repetition of the same consonant, whether in the same or in a different syllable; as in Lamm, Sam=mer.

(?) A digraph is formed by the combination of two different consonants which either represent a sound peculiar to the combination, as in th; or are the orthographic equivalent of a simple consonant, as in the the them.

(3) A trigraph is formed by the combination of three different consonants which either represent a

sound peculiar to the combination, as in $\{d\}$; or are the orthographic equivalent of a single consonant, as in $d\} = z$.

Synopsis of Letter Combinations.

Vowel Combinations.

Double Vowels.			Diphthongs.		
aa oo			ai	ei au	cu ău
		consona	nt Comb	inations.	
Doub	le Consona	ints.	Digr	aphs.	Trigraphs
bb cc dd	gg II mm nn	pp rr ss	dy d' d b t n g	ph th K	d) s (d)

Note.—There are many other consonant combinations, but they require little or no attention, inasmuch as there is in most cases nothing peculiar to the combination, each letter representing its own proper sound, as in p; or the peculiarity of the combination, if any exists, is confined to one of its letters, as in ip, it, and can best be considered under that letter.

The pronunciation of some of the consonants varies according to their position in a word or syllable. For convenience and brevity in indicating such position in the following tables, the terms initial, medial and final will be used, and in the following senses, viz.:

- a. A consonant is called initial in a word when it begins that word; and initial in a syllable when it begins that syllable.
- b. A consonant is called final in a word when it ends that word; and final in a syllable when it ends that syllable.
- c. A consonant is called medial when it is neither initial nor final.

Lesson III.

Tables of German Pronunciation.

VOWELS.

	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
Letter.	Sound.	English Equivalent.	German Example.			
	Simple Vowels.					
a	long-open. short-open.	a in father. a "ha! (short.)	Grab, kam. Ramm, Hand.			
e	long-close. long-open. short-open. obscure.	a " mate. e " there. e " met. e " over.	Reh, steht. ber, her. fett, Netz. Gabe, haben.			
i	long-close. short-open.	i " machine. i " pick.	mir, ihm. mit, Ritter.			
ø	long-close. short-open.	o "note. o "obey.	Not, hohl. voll, Wort.			
u	long-close. short-open.	oo " fool. u " full.	Bube, nur. Null, stumm.			
ŋ	long-close. short-open.	i " machine. i " pick.	Schwyz. Styr.			
		Umlauts.				
ă	long-open. short-open.	ea in bear. e " met.	Bär, säen. Kälte, älter.			
ð	long-close. short-open.	long-close e pronounced with lips rounded. short-open e pronounced with lips rounded.	hören, Höhle. Köln, Gespött.			
ü	long-close. short-open.	long-close i pronounced with lips rounded. short-open i pronounced with lips rounded.	fühn, für. Hütte, ftügen.			
	Diphthongs.					
ai ei au äu	long. " "	i in pine. i " pine. ou " house. oi " boil.	Hain, Mai. mein, Feinb. Haus, Laut. Häute, Näuber.			
eu	"	oi " boil.	heute, Beutel.			

Double Vowels.

aa ee	"	66	long-close c lengthened.	Aal, Saal. Meer, Heer.
00	"	"	long-close • lengthened.	Moos, Moor.

CONSONANTS.

	CONSONAINTS.						
Let- ter.	Position.	English Equivalent.	German Example				
	Simple Consonants.						
ь	initial in all cases. final """ medial"""	b in ball. p " top.	Ball, ha=ben. taub, Ab=fall. habt, bleibt.				
c	before a, o, tt. " a consonant. " e, t, ty. initial in all cases.	p " top. c " cap. c " crime. ts " its. d " done.	Cap, Cobey. Credit, Claret. Cent, Civil. Dom, Hun-be.				
f 8	final """ in all cases. initial in all cases. final """ medial in a syllable. initial in a word.	t "not. f "fall. g "go. like digraph d "" h in home.	Bild, Erdsball. Fall, Hof. gehen. Tag, regsnen. taugt, schlägt. Helm, haben.				
Jack numerai	initial in the parts of a compound word. between two vowels in a simple word. medial in a syllable. in all cases. """ except before to before to in all cases. """ in ill cases. """ initial before a vowel.	h " home. silent. y in young. k " kind. l " lone. m " man. n " Nile. n " bank. p " pin. r " roll. s " rose.	basher. gehen, fehen. geht, fieht. jung, Joch. Kind, Kerster. Lohn, Hals. Mann, tam. Nil, Hund. Bant, Kanste. Haar, Topf. Kom, Pferd. Sad, lesfen.				
	initial before p or t. in all other cases.	sh "ship. s "this.	spielen, stehen. Sklave, beste.				

8	in all cases.	s in this.	bas, Wes-pe.
ŧ	in the syllables tial, tient, tion of words from the Latin.	ts " its.	Patient, Nation
	in all other cases.	t " tone.	Ton, hat.
· b	in all native words.	f " fore.	Bolf, vor.
	in most foreign w'ds.	v " vase.	Baje, Oval.
m	initial in a word.	v " vine.	Wein, was.
	after a consonant.	w " wine.	schwarz, zwar.
£	in all cases.	x " box.	Nige, Art.
3	" " "	ts " its.	Beit, Berg.
	Dou	ble Consonants.	<u>'</u>
bb	in simple words.	b in bat.	ebben, Abbe.
••	in different component parts of compound words.	p-b " up-build.	Ab-bild.
cc	before a, p, u, or a consonant.	k "like.	Accord.
	before e or i.	k-ts	Ac=cent.
ii	in all cases.	s " this.	Meffer.
<u></u>		Digraphs.	·
	<u> </u>	Digraphis.	
d)	after a, o, u, au.	"guttural aspirate"	Bach, Joch.
	after e, i, a, b, t, au, ei, eu, or a consonant.	"palatal aspirate."	recht, welch.
	whenever the before belongs to	k in king.	Achse, Deichsel.
	the stem.	E in king.	***
	initial in Greek words before a, o, u, or a consonant.	ch " chaos.	Chor, Chlor.
	initial in Greek words	"palatal aspirate."	Chirurg.
	in French words.	ch in machine.	Charabe.
æ	in all cases.	ck " rock.	Rođ, diđ.
Ďŧ	" " "	tt ". platt.	Stabt.
ng	"""	ng " singer.	Ring, Finger.
ph	"""	ph " phase.	Phase. Rhrase
ŧń	"""	t " tear.	Phase, Phrase. Thür, Thal.
	ee ee	ss " grass.	groß, daß.
B	" "	ts " its.	Net, heten.
	<u>'</u>	Trigraphs.	
фŝ	in all cases where the	x in box.	Marke Curte
	belongs to the w'd-stem.		Wachs, Fuchs.
ja)	in all cases.	sh " fish.	Fisch, schlecht.
	<u>'</u>		

Lesson IV.

Special Remarks on Pronunciation.

When, in the foregoing tables, the sound of a certain English letter is given as the equivalent of that of a certain German letter, it is not intended to imply that the two sounds are in all respects identical, but that the differences are neither essential nor important. In most cases the preceding tabular exhibit, though brief, will be found amply sufficient for all practical purposes. But there are, however, a few sounds, even of those marked as having English equivalents, which require special and more extended notice, and there are a few others, marked as having no English equivalents, which can not be described at all with tabular brevity, and of which all written description must be more or less inadequate.

Simple Vowels.

- 21, a.—This letter always has the same sound so far as quality is concerned, the only difference being one of quantity or length. Whether long, or short, it is always "Italian a" as in father. It should never be pronounced like short a in hat, nor like broad a in ball.
- €, e.—This letter distinguishes four sounds, long-close, long-open, short-open, and obscure.

Long close e is usually represented as equivalent to English long a in mate. It should be noted, however, that the German vowel is simple, while the English long a, as commonly pronounced, is composite, being German long-close e followed by the sound of English short i, or a short sound of English ee.

This second element of English long a results from a change in the position of the organs of speech while uttering the sound, the vocal passage being somewhat less open at the end than at the beginning of the sound. This change in the position of the organs of speech with the resulting "vanishing ee" sound must be carefully avoided in pronouncing German long close e_{\bullet}

Note.—In the English spelling of the names of the German letters in the alphabetical table, long-close e has been given by ay, in which the y represents the "vanishing ee" sound of English long a. Any other spelling would be less intelligible to the beginner, but the sound represented by the y should be omitted in pronouncing these names.

The cases in which long ¢ is open (=e in there) cannot be distinguished by rule, but must be learned from the dictionary.

Obscure e is the only obscure sound in the German language. All other sounds should be distinctly uttered whether long, or short. E is obscure in all unaccented syllables, for which reason it is generally called "unaccented e". The pronunciation of this "unaccented e" varies considerably in different parts of Germany, in some parts being like that of short-open e in met.

D, .—This letter distinguishes two sounds, long-close, and short-open.

Long-close • is usually explained by English o in note. It is to be observed, however, that English long o, as commonly, though not necessarily pronounced, is a composite vowel, the final element of which is a short oo sound resulting from a change in the position of the organs of speech during its utterance, the oo sound being closer than that of the o. The German vowel, on the contrary, is simple, and the "vanishing oo" sound should be avoided in its pronunciation.

Short-open • has no good and well authorized example in English. It is sometimes given by o in not, and sometimes by u in up, both of which are decidedly incorrect. The o in wore, if pronounced short and open, is very nearly German short-open •.

Short-open o is to be pronounced with the vocal passage quite open and with the lips well rounded.

Umlauts.

A.—This letter distinguishes two sounds, long-open, and short-open.

Long-open à is pronounced like a in dare, or e in there, and that, too, even in an open syllable; i. e., one ending in a vowel, as in ja:em.

Short-open & is precisely like short-open &—e in met—and not like "short a in fat" as it is sometimes given.

5, 5.—This letter distinguishes two sounds, long-close, and short-open.

Long-close & is long-close & modified by lip-rounding. The most natural mistake on the part of the learner is to associate with this letter the idea of an o-sound. The position of the lips, it is true, is very nearly the o-position, but the sound is that of long-close & as nearly as that can be given in the required position.

Short-open δ is short-open ϵ modified by liprounding.

German & corresponds to French eu, of which it is the exact equivalent.

#, #.—This letter distinguishes two sounds, long-close, and short-open.

Long-close it is long-close it modified by lip-rounding. The most natural and common mistake on the part of the learner in this case is to attempt some sound of u, of which there is not the faintest trace in the German vowel. The position of the lips, however, is very nearly the u-position, but the sound is that of long-close it as nearly as that can be given in the required position. Without lip-rounding the sound would not be at all distinguished from that of long-close i.

Short-open it is short-open it modified by liprounding.

German it corresponds to French u, of which it is the equivalent, except that French u is always close.

Diphthongs.

Ai, ai, Gi, ei.—These combinations represent the same sound, very nearly that of English long i in pine.

Att, Att, Ctt, ett.—In these combinations, which represent the same sound, the first element is less open and somewhat shorter than in the English oi by which they are given in the table. These German diphthongs incline toward the sound of English long i, being about midway between that and oi.

Double Vowels.

The expression "double vowels" applies properly only to the orthographic signs and not to the sounds which they represent, the doubling of the sign merely signifying a lengthening of the sound, and not its doubling, which would cause a hiatus, or gap, in the pronunciation. Silent h is also used for the same purpose and with the same effect, Sahre, mehr, and Mohr being pronounced precisely like baare, Meer, and Moor.

Simple Consonants.

The only simple consonants requiring special mention are \boldsymbol{a} and \boldsymbol{w} .

6, g.—This is the most difficult of all the German consonants to treat satisfactorily, especially with brevity, on account of the widely different usages and opinions prevalent among German authorities themselves. To attempt a description of all the various modes of pronouncing this letter would only result in confusion and

uncertainty to the learner. Therefore, in the absence of more definite oral instruction to the contrary from a competent teacher who may have other preferences, the beginner can scarcely do better than to follow the simple rules given in the foregoing tables.

28, w.—This at the beginning of a word is similar to English v in vine, but is less distinctly buzzed.

After id and 3, to has a sound very much like English w, but differs from it in being made without liprounding. Very many Germans pronounce to in this manner in all cases.

Double Consonants.

The doubling of a consonant in pronunciation is an impossibility except by hiatus; i. e., by making an opening, or gap, between the sound and its repetition. Hiatus is tolerated with vowels, but never with consonants. Consequently, the term "double consonants" applies only to the written sign, and not to the spoken sound, a consonant, when doubled, being pronounced precisely the same as when single, except that the utterance of the short vowel which always precedes a double consonant seems to sharpen the consonant sound.

The three double consonants given in the table are exceptional, but are sufficiently explained in the table itself.

Digraphs.

- **Ch, dh.**—This digraph represents the most difficult of all the German sounds for the English student to acquire, but when acquired they will be less troublesome in use than some of the umlauts. Having no English equivalent, they can be perfectly learned only by oral instruction.
- The difference sounds called the "ach-laut," and the "ich-laut." The difference

between them is caused by the character of the sounds, vowel or consonant, in connection with which they are uttered. With the "back" vowels a, o, u, and the diphthong au, d) represents the ach-laut, which is guttural in character. With the "front" vowels e, t, the umlauts, the diphthongs et, au, eu, and consonants, d) represents the ich-laut which is palatal in character.

In learning these sounds it is best to begin with the ach-laut. Utter the vowel a, ah, following it with the expulsion of the breath in a strong and rough h. If properly done, the result will be the ach-laut. Practice the following words: Bad, 20d, Bud, Raud.

To acquire the ich-laut, utter the vowel e as in me, following it with the expulsion of the breath in a strong h. If properly done, the result will be the ich-laut. Practice the following words: reat, nicht, Fächer, Röcher, Bücher, reich, feucht, welcher.

Note that the organs of speech must be kept in the position assumed for the preceding sound. Note also that the breath must not be allowed to strike either the palate or the teeth. In the one case the result would be k, in the other, sh.

Mg, ug.—Do not follow ug with a hard g-sound as in finger. Mg in Finger is pronounced precisely like ug in singer.

Trigraphs.

This combination can be treated as a trigraph only when the selengs to the radical syllable. Frequently the seis an inflectional ending, either properly or as the result of contraction, in which case the has its proper sound; as in des Datis, of the roof, contracted from des Daties.

Special Combinations.

Ott, qtt.—This combination is usually treated as a digraph, or "compound consonant;" but as it does not come under the definition given on page 6, it will be treated as a special combination. The only peculiarity in this combination deserving of notice is the use of the vowel sign t instead of the consonant sign to. Ott is generally pronounced nearly like qu in queen; by some, however, nearly like kv.

Note.—In all other combinations of consonants, not listed or specially noted, each consonant has its proper sound and value.

Silent Letters.

The only silent letters which ever occur in native German words are e and h.

- G is usually silent after i, of which it indicates the long sound, as in die, hier.
- s is always silent when it occurs in a primitive word between two vowels, but serves to indicate the long sound of the preceding vowel, as in fehen, tuhen. S is also silent when it occurs in the middle or at the end of a syllable, as in geht, steht, sieh, be-feh-len.

Quantity of Vowel Elements.

Long Vowel Elements.

Diphthongs and double vowels are long.

A vowel before silent e or h is long.

A vowel before a single consonant is long.

Short Vowel Elements.

A simple vowel or umlaut is short before

- a-A double consonant;
- b-A digraph or trigraph;
- c—Any combination of two or more consonants.

æsson V.

Vocabulary.

der Mann, man		der, die, das, the.
" Sund, dog.		aud, also, too.
-		nein, no.
die Frau, woman.		
das Tier animal.	weiß, white.	icht, very.
	gut, good. [fine.	
" Ding, thing.	hübia, pretty.	und, and.
thut, does, is doing.		
[picit, plays, is playing	, ,	
lacht, is laughing.	1	, ,
bellt, barks, is barking		1,
ficin, small, little.		
groß, great, large, tall	grün, green.	ja, yes.
alt, old.	neu, new.	er, he, it.
. jung, young.	folecht, bad, poor.	c\$, it.

The o in groß is long by exception.

The a in das and was is short by exception.

The e in es is short by exception.

Grammar.

The two principal departments of grammar are etymology and syntax.

Etymology treats of words simply as words.

Syntax treats of the proper arrangement of words to form sentences.

Classification of Words.

Words are divided into classes called parts of speech. In German these are ten in number, viz.:

- Article,
 Noun,
- 4. Adjective,
 5. Numeral,
 6. Verb,

- 8. Pronoun,
- 8. Preposition,9. Conjunction,10. Interjection.
- 7. Adverb,











- 1. Was ist bas? Das ist ein Mann. Ist ber Mann klein? Nein, er ist groß. Ist ber Mann alt? Nein, er ist jung. Ist ber Mann arm? Nein, er ist reich. Ist ber Mann schwach? Nein, er ist stark. Ist ber Mann schwarz? Nein, er ist weiß.
- 2. Wo ist die Frau? Hier ist die Frau. Ist die Frau groß? Nein, sie ist klein. Ist die Frau schön? Ja, sie ist sehr schön. Ist die Frau gut? Ja, sie ist gut. Ist die Frau stark? Nein, sie ist schwach. Ist die Frau alt und arm? Nein, sie ist jung und reich.
- 3. Was ist bas hier? Das ist ein Kind. Ist bas Kind groß? Nein, es ist klein, sehr klein. Ist bas Kind hübsch? Ja, es ist hübsch. Was thut bas Kind? Das Kind spielt. Lacht bas Kind auch? Ja, es lacht auch. Ist bas Kind froh? Ja, es ist sehr froh.
- 4. Hier ist ein Hund. Was ist ber Hund? Der Hund ist ein Tier. Ist ber Mann auch ein Tier? Nein, ber Mann ist ein Mensch. Ist ber Hund wild? Nein, er ist zahm. Ist ber Hund schnell? Ja, er ist sehr schnell. Was thut ber Hund? Der Hund bellt.
- 5. Ist ber Hut ein Tier wie der Hund? Nein, der Hut ist ein Ding. Ist der Hut rund? Ja, er ist rund. Ist der Hut grün? Nein, er ist schwarz. Ist der Hut alt? Nein, er ist ganz neu. Ist der Hut schlecht? Nein, er ist gut. Ist der Hut schwar? Ja, er ist schwarz.

Vocabulary.

der Ochs, ox.	das Schwein, hog.	fett, fat.
" Stall, stall.	frifit, is eating.	nod), still, yet.
" &of, yard.	(pric)t, speaks.	dem, the.
die Ruh, cow.	brant, bellows.	wer, who.
" Magd, girl.	milft, milks.	als, as.
" Mild), milk.	trintt, drinks.	bei, by.
das Pferd, horse.	grunst, grunts.	von, of, from.
" Seu, hay.	fchwer, heavy.	in, in, into.
" Ralb, calf.	rot, roth, red.	da, there.
" Gras, grass.	blan, blue.	10, so, as.

The a in Magd is long by exception. The e in Mferd is long by exception. The i in in is short by exception. The p in bon is short by exception.

All German nouns begin with capitals.

Comparisons of equality are expressed by foals or fo-wie; as fo groß als, fo groß wie, as large as.

Frift, eats, is properly used only of animals.

Personal pronouns in German, as ex, he, fie, she, es, it, must agree with the grammatical gender of their nouns without regard to the natural sex of the objects denoted.

Examples: Ist **der** Hut schwarz? Ja, **er** ist schwarz. It **die** Milch weiß? Ja, **sie** ist weiß. Ist **das** Pferd schnell? Ja, **es** ist schnell.

Der Menich is generic, including both sexes and all ages. It is used of man in distinction from the brute. It may be variously rendered by human being, person, or man in its generic use meaning mankind. Thus, Der Menich ist sterblich, Man is mortal

Note.—A few words occur in the vocabularies variously spelled. The form which stands first shows the approved modern spelling.



6. Was ist das? Das ist ein Pferd. Was ist das Pserd? Das Pserd ist ein Tier wie der Hund. Ist das Pserd klein wie der Hund? Nein, das Pserd ist groß und stark. Ist das Pserd auch schnell? Ja, das Pserd ist schnell. Ist das Pserd rot? Nein, es ist schwarz.



7. Hier ist ein Ochs. Der Ochs jft ein Tier wie das Pserd. Was srist der Ochs? Er frist Heu. Wo ist der Ochs? Er ist in dem Stall. Spricht der Ochs wie der Mensch? Nein, der Ochs brüllt. Ist der Ochs schwarz wie das Pserd? Nein, er ist rot.



8. Wo ist die Kuh? Sie ist in dem Hos. Ist die Kuh rot wie der Ochs? In, die Kuh, ist auch rot. Was thut die Magd da det der Kuh? Sie milkt die Kuh. Ist die Milch von der Kuh blau? Nein, sie ist weiß. Wer trinkt die Milch von der Kuh? Das Kind.



9. Hier ist ein Kalb. Ist das Kalb so groß als die Kuh? Rein, das Kalb ist noch jung und klein. Frißt das Kalb heu und Gras wie der Ochs? Nein, das Kalb trinkt Wilch von der Kuh wie das Kind. Ist das Kalh weiß? Nein, es ist rot.



10. Was ist bas? Das ist ein Schwein. Ist bas Schwein schwarz? Nein, es ist weiß. Ist bas Schwein sett? Ja, es ist sehr sett und schwer. Brüllt bas Schwein wie der Ochs und bie Kuh? Nein, bas Schwein grunzt. Ist es wild? Nein, es ist zahm.

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Definitions of the Parts of Speech.

Name.	Definition.	Example.
Article.	A word used with a noun to show whether it is used definitely, or indefinitely.	der, the.
Noun.	The name of a person, place, class, or thing.	1
Pronoun.	A word used instead of a noun.	id, I; er, he.
Adjective.	A word used with a noun or pronoun to qualify or define its meaning.	gut, good. weiß, white. jung, young.
Numeral.	A word denoting number.	eins, one.
Verb.	A word used to predicate action, being, quality, or state of a subject.	er fieht, he sees. er ift, he is. er friert, he is cold.
Adverb.	A word used to modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.	gut, well. fancu, swiftly.
Preposition.	A word used to show the relation of a noun or pronoun to some other word in the sentence.	auf, on, upon. in, in, into. mit, with.
Conjunction.	A word used to connect words, phrases, clau- ses, and sentences.	und, and. denu, for.
Interjection.	A word used in exclama- tions to express strong emotion.	ach! alas! pfui! fie!

Conversation.

NOTE.—In the conversation exercises which close each lesson the answers to the given questions are to be extemporized by the pupil, the material for which is found in the corresponding paragraphs of the preceding reading exercise.

- 1. Ift ber Mann groß? Ist ber Mann jung? Ist ber Mann arm? Ist ber Mann start? Ist ber Mann ein Tier?
- 2. Wo ist die Frau? Ist die Frau so groß als der Mann? . Ist sie stark wie der Mann? Ist sie schön? Ist sie alt und arm?
- 3. Ift das Kind groß? Ift es hübsch? Was thut das Kind? Lacht es auch? Ift es froh? warm
- 4. Was ist ber hund? Ist ber hund groß wie das Pferd? Ist er wild? It er schnell? Was thut ber hund?
- 5. Was ist der Hut? Ist der Hut rund? Ist der Hut weiß? Ist er alt? Ist er schlecht? Ist er schön?
- 6. Ift bas Pferd ein Tier wie ber Hund? Ist bas Pferd Klein und schwäch? Ist es auch schnell? Ist es rot wie ber Ochs?
- 7. Was ist der Ochs? Was frist der Ochs? Frist das Pferd Heu wie der Ochs? Wo ist der Ochs? Spricht der Ochs? Ist der Ochs schwarz wie das Pferd?
- 8. Wo ist die Ruh? Wer ist bei der Ruh? Was thut die Magd bei ber Ruh? Ist die Milch von der Ruh schwarz?
- 9. Ift das Kalb groß wie der Ochs? Frißt das Kalb Heu und Gras? Was trinkt das Kalb? Ift das Kalb noch jung?
- 10. Ist das Schwein sett? Ist es auch schwer? Brüllt es wie der Ochs? Ist das Schwein wild? Ist es hübsch?

Lesson VI.

Vocabulary.

	Berg, mountain.		grau, gray.
- **	Bår, bear.	ficht, sees.	fein, no, not a.
"		heult, howls.	nicht, not.
	Fugs, fox.	falau, sly, cunning.	auf, on, upon.
		fühn, bold.	für, for.
		fauft, gentle.	den, the.
		wahr, true.	ihu, him, it.
bru	mmt, growls.	braun, brown.	ein, one.

The 3 in blott is long by exception.

An idiom of a language is a form or mode of expression peculiar to that language. Translation from one language to another should be by idiom, and not merely by word.

IDIOMS.

Nod ein Schaf, still one sheep, or, yet one sheep = another sheep, or, one more sheep.

Right wahr? not true? = is it not? or, is it not so?

Rogh night, still not, yet not = not yet.

Bas für ein? what for a? = what kind of a?

Rein is an indefinite numeral, equivalent to nicht ein. Care must be taken, however, both in speaking German and also in translating from English into German, not to use nicht ein in place of tein. "That is not a wolf" is to be rendered, Das ift tein Wolf, and not Das ift nicht ein Wolf.

The Article.—The German article is of two kinds called definite and indefinite. The definite article is der, die, das; the indefinite, ein, eine, ein.











- 1. Hier ift ein Schaf. Wo ift bas Schaf? Es ist auf bem Berg. Was thut es? Es frißt Gras. Ist bas Schaf grün wie bas Gras? O nein, bas Schaf ist weiß. Ist bas Schaf wilb? Nein, es ist ganz zahm und sanft. Ist bas Schaf groß? Nein, es ist klein.
- 2. Hier ist noch ein Schaf, nicht wahr? O nein, das ist ein Lamm. Ist das Lamm so groß als das Schaf? Nein, das Lamm ist noch sehr klein. Ist das Lamm, wo das Schaf ist? Nein, das Lamm ist hier, das Schaf ist da. Frißt das Lamm Graß? Nein, es frißt noch nicht Graß.
- 3. Was für ein Tier ist bas? Das ist ein Bär. Ist ber Bär zahm wie bas Schaf? Nein, ber Bär ist wilb. Ist ber Bär weiß wie bas Schaf? Nein, ber Bär ist braun. Blött ber Bär wie bas Schaf? Nein, ber Bär brummt. Sieht ber Bär bas Schaf? Nein, er sieht es nicht.
- 4. Hier ist ein Wolf. Der Wolf ist wild wie ber Bar und nicht zahm wie ber Hund. Der Wolf ist schnell wie das Pferd. Brüllt der Wolf wie der Ochs? Nein, der Wolf heult. Ist der Wolf braun wie der Bar? Nein, der Wolf ist grau. Sieht der Hund den Wolf? Nein, er sieht ihn nicht.
- 5. Ift das Tier hier auch ein Wolf? Nein, das ist tein Wolf, das ist ein Fuchs. Ist der Fuchs grau wie der Wolf? Nein, der Fuchs ist rot. Ist der Fuchs fühn wie der Hund? Nein, der Fuchs ist nicht fühn, er ist schlau. Was thut der Fuchs? Er frißt ein Huhn.

Vocabulary.

der	Ban, ball.	das Saf, cask, barrel	lang, long.
"	Mund, mouth.	" Band, ribbon.	fura, short.
"	Ctod, cane, stick		Did, thick, stout.
"	Ring, ring.		gelb, yellow.
"	Reif, hoop.		breit, wide, broad
"	Sals, neck.		wen, whom.
die	Sand, hand.	blitto, blind.	mit, with
	Gi, egg.		um, around, on.

The i in mit is short by exception. The ii in iim is short by exception. The a in hat is short by exception.

IDIOMS.

Sat es ihn in dem Mund? has it him in the mouth? = has it got it in its mouth?

Definite Article.—The definite article is used to indicate a particular or definite person, place, animal, class, or thing.

In most cases the use of the definite article is precisely the same in German as in English, but there are idiomatic uses which must be carefully noted. For instance, the German frequently employs the definite article where a possessive pronoun would be used in English, as in the above idiom.

The German article has a number of forms which will be fully explained later.

Indefinite Article.—The indefinite article is used to indicate an indefinite person, place, animal, class, or thing.

The use of the indefinite article is for the most part the same in German as in English.

Nore.—Was ift das für ein Ding? = Bas für ein Ding ift das?











- 6. Was ift bas für ein Ding? Das ift ein Ball. Ist ber Ball lang? Nein, er ist rund. Ist ber Ball weiß? Nein, er ist schwarz. Wer hat den Ball? Das Kind hat ihn. Hat es ihn in dem Mund? Nein, es hat ihn in der Hand. Was thut das Kind? Es spielt Ball.
- 7. Hier ist noch ein Ball, nicht wahr? D nein, das ist kein Ball, das ist ein Ei. Ist das Ei schwarz wie der Ball? O nein, das Ei ist weiß. Wer hat das Ei? Die Frau da hat es. Was thut sie mit dem Ei? Sie kocht es. Für wen kocht sie es? Sie kocht es für das Kind.
- 8. Bas ist bas? Das ist ein Stock. Ist ber Stock kurz und bid? Nein, er ist lang und bünn. Hat die Frau den Stock? Nein, sie hat ihn nicht. Wer hat ihn? Der Mann da hat ihn. Bas thut der Mann mit dem Stock? Er geht mit dem Stock; er ist blind.
- 9. Hier ist ein Ring. Der Ring ist rund wie der Reis um ein Faß. Ist der Ring so groß wie der Reis? Nein, der Ring ist ganz klein. Wer hat den Ring? Die Frau da hat ihn. Hat sie ihn um die Hand? O nein, sie hat ihn in der Hand.
- 10. Was hat bas Kind? Es hat ein Band. Hat es bas Band um ben Hals? Nein, es hat es in ber Hand. Jit bas Band blau? Nein, es ist gelb. Ist bas Band breit? Nein, es ist schmal. Was thut bas Kind mit bem Band? Es spielt mit bem Band.

Accidents of Words.

An accident—from Latin ad, to, and cado, to fall—of a word is something added to its fundamental, essential, and unchangeable idea, in order to express various desired distinctions and relations. The accidents of words are eight in number, viz.:

1.	Gender,	5.	Degree
2.	Number,	6.	Voice,
3.	Person,	7.	Mode,
4.	Case,	8.	Tense.

- 1. Gender is the accident which distinguishes objects with regard to sex. The German admits three genders, masculine, feminine, and neuter.
- a. The masculine gender distinguishes objects as being of the male sex.
- b. The feminine gender distinguishes objects as being of the female sex.
- c. The neuter gender distinguishes objects as being of neither sex.

Note 1.—The gender of German nouns is to a very great extent arbitrary, and in most cases does not coincide with the natural sex.

Note 2.—The gender of German nouns is distinguished by using the proper form of the definite article, viz.: der for the masculine, die for the feminine, and das for the neuter. Thus, der Mann, die Fran, das Rind. In naming a German noun the article should always be used.

Note 3.—Gender in German is an accident of nouns, pronouns, articles, and adjectives.

- 2. Number is the accident which distinguishes objects with regard to unity and plurality. The German admits two numbers, singular, and plural.
 - a. The singular number distinguishes one object.
- b. The plural number distinguishes two or more objects.

Conversation.

- 1. Was ist das Schaf? Wo ist das Schaf? Was thut das Schaf? Ist das Schaf grün? Ist das Schaf wild? Ist das Schaf groß? Ist das Schaf ein Mensch?
- 2. Ist das Lamm ein Mensch? Was ist das Lamm? Ist das Lamm, wo das Schaf ist? Ist das Lamm weiß wie das Schaf? Ist das Lamm so groß als das Schaf? Frißt das Lamm Gras und Heu wie das Schaf?
- 3. Ist ber Bar ein Mensch? Ist ber Bar ein Tier? Ist ber Bar zahm wie ber Ochs? Ist ber Bar weiß? Blött ber Bar wie bas Schaf? Was thut er?
- 4. Ist ber Wolf ein Mensch? Was ist ber Wolf? Brummt ber Wolf wie ber Bär? Spricht ber Wolf wie ber Mensch? Was thut ber Wolf? Ist ber Wolf grau? Sieht ber Wolf ben Hund?
- 5. Was ist der Fuchs? Ist der Fuchs so groß als der Wolf? Ist der Fuchs fühn wie der Hund? Ist der Fuchs grau wie der Wolf? Was frist der Fuchs?
- 6. Ist ber Ball ein Mensch? Ist ber Ball ein Tier? Was ist ber Ball? Ist ber Ball lang? Ist ber Ball gelb? Wer hat ben Ball? Wo hat bas Kind ben Ball? Was thut bas Kind mit bem Ball?
- 7. Ist das Ei ein Ding? Ist das Ei rund wie ein Ball? Ist das Ei rot, weiß und blau? Wer hat das Ei? Was thut sie mit dem Ei? Für wen kocht sie es?
- 8. Ist der Stod ein Tier? Was ist der Stod? Ist der Stod lang und did? Hat das Kind den Stod? Wer hat den Stod? Wo hat er den Stod? Was thut er mit dem Stod in der Hand? Ist er blind?
- 9. Was ist ber Ring? Ist ber Ring rund? Ist ber Ring so groß als ber Reif um ein Faß? Wer hat ben Ring? Wo hat die Frau den Ring?
- 10. Was hat das Kind? Was ist das Band? Ist das Kind auch ein Ding wie das Band? Ist das Band weiß? Ist das Band breit? Wo hat das Kind das Band? Was thut das Kind mit dem Band?

Lesson VII.

Vocabulary.

" Thür, door. " Stadt, city.	fieht, stands. halt, holds. leer, empty. bunt, speckled.	auf, up, open. 3u, to, shut. gar, quite, at all. wie? how?
das Glas, glass.	nichts, nothing. jett, now. durch, through.	aus, out, out of. au, on, at, to. man, one, we, they.

The a in an and man is short by exception.

IDIOMS.

Es ift ein Ei in dem Nest, it is an egg in the nest=there is an egg in the nest.

Es ift gar nichts auf dem Stuhl, it is quite nothing on the chair—there is nothing at all on the chair.

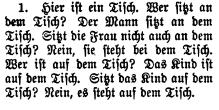
Man is an indefinite pronoun, used when the predication refers to no person, or persons, in particular, but may be true of any, or all persons. It may be variously rendered by one, we, you, they, people.

Thus, **Bic geht man in das Saus?** may be translated "How does one go into the house?" "How do we go into the house?" "How do you go into the house?" "How do they go into the house?" and, "How do people go into the house?"

No difficulty arises in translating German into English, as it generally makes little difference which of the possible expressions is used, and in cases of preference choice can easily be made. The difficulty is to know when to use **man** in translating into German, or in speaking or writing German.

RULE.—Use man whenever the predication does not refer to a determinate subject.







2. Ist das Ding hier auch ein Tisch? O nein, das ist kein Tisch, das ist ein Stuhl. Ein Stuhl ist nicht so groß als ein Tisch. Wo ist der Stuhl? Er steht dicht an der Wand. Was ist auf dem Stuhl? Es ist gar nichts auf dem Stuhl; er ist ganz leer.



3. Was ist das für ein Ding? Das ist ein Glas. Wie ist das Glas? Es ist rund wie der Hut. Wer hat das Glas? Der Mann da hat es. Wie hält er es? Er hält es mit der Hand. Was thut er mit dem Glas? Er trinkt Bier aus dem Glas.



4. Hier ist ein Haus. Ist das Haus auf dem Berg? Nein, es ist in der Stadt. Ist das Haus klein und alt? Nein, es ist sehr groß und ganz neu. Wie geht man in das Haus? Man geht durch die Thür in das Haus. Ist die Thür jest auf? Nein, sie ist zu.



5. Was ist das? Das ist ein Rest. Wo ist das Rest? Es ist in dem Gras. Ist das Nest groß? Nein, es ist klein. Ist das Nest leer? Nein, es ist nicht leer. Was ist in dem Nest? Es ist ein Si in dem Nest. Ist das Si in dem Nest ganz weiß? Nein, es ist bunt.

der	Baum, tree.	das Obft, fruit.	gießt, pours.
66	Sain, grove.	" Boot, boat.	tief, deep.
"	Bad, brook.	traat, bears.	boll, full.
"	Durft, thirst.	blüht, blossoms, blooms.	nadi. to toward.
66	Flug, river.	wans, grows.	mehr, more.
"	Bein, wine.		als, than.
"	Arug, pitcher	Nieft, flows.	nur, only.
das	Seld, field.	fiftht, fishes.	him, thither.
"	Laub, foliage.		wo-hiu?whither

The i in him is short by exception. The in Dift is long by exception. The it in grant is long by exception.

IDIOMS.

Auf dem Feld, on the field=in the field.

Blüht der Baum auch nicht? blooms the tree also not?=does n't the tree bloom, either?

230 geht er hin? where goes he thither?=where is he going to?

Gr hat Durft, he has thirst=he is thirsty.

Wie fieht der Reif aus? how sees the hoop out?=how does the hoop look?

Das Faß ift voll Bein, the cask is full wine= the cask is full of wine.

GS ift night mehr voll, it is no more full= it is no longer full.

After a comparative als is to be translated by than. Thus, mehr als, more than.

The numeral ein, one, has the same form as the indefinite article ein, a, an. In speaking, the numeral is distinguished by a particular emphasis. In writing it is sometimes distinguished by spacing the letters, as, ein; sometimes by a capital, as, ein; and sometimes by the sense alone.











- 6. Hier ist ein Baum. Wo ist ber Baum? Er ist auf bem Feld. Ist das Laub an dem Baum rot? Nein, es ist noch grün. Ist auch Obst an dem Baum? Nein, der Baum hier trägt kein Obst. Was! blüht der Baum auch nicht? Nein, er wächst und grünt nur.
- 7. Hier ist ein Hain. Durch ben Hain sließt ein Bach. Der Hain ist nicht sehr groß und ber Bach ist nicht sehr tief. Ist ein Baum in bem Hain? D ja, es ist mehr als ein Baum in bem Hain. Wo geht ber Mann hin? Er geht nach bem Bach, er hat Durst.
- 8. Wo ist das Boot? Es ist auf dem Fluß. Bas ist in dem Boot? In dem Boot ist ein Mann und ein Hund. Bas thut der Mann in dem Boot? Er sischt in dem Fluß. Fischt der Hund auch? Nein, er sischt nicht, er fährt nur in dem Boot.
- 9. Hier ist ein Faß. Das Faß ist rund wie der Hut. Was ist um das Faß? Um das Faß ist ein Reis. Wie sieht der Reif aus? Er sieht aus wie ein Ring. Was ist in dem Faß? Es ist Wein in dem Faß. Ist das Faß voll Wein? Rein, es ist nicht mehr voll.
- 10. Wo ist ber Arug? Der Mann hat ihn in ber Hand. Was hat ber Mann in bem Arug? Er hat Bier in bem Arug? Trinkt er das Bier aus bem Arug? Nein, er gießt das Bier aus dem Arug in das Glas und trinkt es aus bem Glas.

Accidents of Words—Continued.

Note.—Number, in German, is an accident of articles, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, numerals, and verbs.

- 3. Person is the accident which distinguishes with regard to speaker, person spoken to, and person or thing spoken of. There are three persons called first, second, and third.
 - a. The first person distinguishes the speaker.
- b. The second person distinguishes the object of address, or the person spoken to.
- c. The third person distinguishes the subject of discourse, or the person or thing spoken of.

Note.—Person, in German, is an accident of pronouns and verbs.

- 4. Case is that accident of words which shows their relation to other words in a sentence. The German admits four cases: nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative.
- a. The nominative case distinguishes the subject of predication.
- b, The genitive case distinguishes the possessor or some qualifying adjunct of a noun.
- c. The dative case distinguishes the indirect object of a verb, adjective or preposition.
- d. The accusative case distinguishes the direct object of a verb or preposition.

NOTE.—Case, in German, is an accident of articles, nouns, pronouns, and adjectives.

5. Degree is that accident of adjectives and adverbs which distinguishes gradations of quality and mode.

There are three degrees, the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

- 1. Ist der Tisch ein Tier? Was ist der Tisch? Wer sitzt an dem Tisch? Wo ist die Frau? Wo ist das Kind? Sitzt das Kind auf dem Tisch?
- 2. Was ist der Stuhl? Ist der Stuhl so groß wie der Tisch? Sieht der Stuhl aus wie ein Tisch? Wo ist der Stuhl? Was ist auf dem Stuhl?
- 3. Was ift bas Glas? Ift bas Glas rund wie ein Faß? Sieht bas Glas aus wie ein Faß? Wo ift bas Glas? Wie hält er bas Glas? Was ist in bem Glas? Was thut ber Wann mit bem Bier?
- 4. Bas ist das Haus? Bo ist das Haus? Ist das Haus klein und alt? Wie geht man in das Haus? Ist die Thür jest auf?
- 5. Wo ist das Nest? Fft das Nest groß? Fft das Nest hübsch? Fft das Nest leer? Was ist in dem Nest? Fst das Ei in dem Nest ganz weiß? Fst auch ein Huhn in dem Nest? Fst das Nest zu klein für ein Huhn?
- 6. Ist ber Baum in ber Stabt? Wo ist ber Baum? Wie ist bas Laub an bem Baum? Ist auch Obst an bem Baum? Blüht ber Baum? Was thut er?
- 7. Was fließt burch ben Hain? Ist ber Bach breit und tief? Ist ber Hain groß? Ist ein Baum in bem Hain? Wer ist in bem Hain? Wo geht er hin? Hat er Durst? Trinkt man aus bem Bach?
- 8. Was ist auf bem Fluß? Was ist in bem Boot? Was thut ber Mann? Fischt auch ber Hund? Was thut er? Fährt auch ber Mann?
- 9. Was ist das Faß? Wie ist das Faß? Sieht das Faß aus wie ein Hut? Was ist in dem Faß? Ist das Faß voll Wein? Was ist um das Faß? Wie sieht der Reif aus?
- 10. Was hat der Wann hier? Wo hat er den Krug? Was ift in dem Krug? Trinkt der Wann das Bier aus dem Krug? Was thut der Mann mit dem Bier in dem Krug? Ist das Bier so gut als der Wein?

1

Lesson VIII.

Vocabulary.

der	Areis, circle.	das Zau, rope, cable.	find, are.
	Puntt, point.	" Chiff, ship.	grob, coarse.
"	Strid, cord,rope.		
"	Flace, flax.	" Meer, ocean, sea.	
	Sanf, hemp.		weit, far.
die	Conur, string.		fein, fine.
		mant, makes.	bas, that, which.

The u in Zuch is long by exception.

3a, in the last sentence of paragraph 2, is used to add to the predication the idea of general acceptance. In this somewhat frequent and idiomatic use ja cannot always be rendered into English. Sometimes, however, it may be given by an adverb of confirmation; as, indeed, truly, certainly. Sometimes, also, it might be well expressed by the colloquial English "you know."

In German, when a noun is used to designate a whole class, the definite article must not be omitted as in English. Thus the German must say, , Der Flacks ift nicht io grob als der Sanf; but in translating into English we properly say, "Flax is not so coarse as hemp."

INFLECTION.

Inflection is the variation of a word to show its accidents. Inflection is of three kinds, declension, comparison, and conjugation.

a. Declension is the inflection of articles, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and numerals to show the

distinctions of gender, number, and case.

b. Comparison is the inflection of adjectives and adverbs to show different degrees of quality and mode.

c. Conjugation is the inflection of verbs to show the distinctions of voice, mode, tense, person, and number.











- 1. Was ist bas hier? Das ist ein Ring, nicht wahr? O nein, bas ist fein Ring, bas ist ein Rreis. Der Kreis ist rund wie ein Ring und sieht aus wie ein Ring. Was ist bas in bem Kreis? Das ist ein Punkt. Was thut ber Mann ba? Er zielt auf ben Punkt.
- 2. Bo ift die Schnur? Hier ift die Schnur, sie ist um das Tuch. Ist die Schnur so breit als das Band? O nein, die Schnur ist gar nicht breit, sie ist sehr schnur und dunn. Ist die Schnur so start als das Band? Nein, denn sie ist ja nicht so groß als das Band.
- 3. Wo ist ber Strid? Hier ist ber Strid, er ist um bas Jaß. Ist ber Strid von Flachs? Nein, er ist von Hanf. Ist ber Hachs? O nein, ber Hachs? O nein, ber Hanf ist sehr grob. Sind die Schur und ber Strid gleich groß? Nein, sie sind nicht gleich groß.
- 4. Bo ist das Tau? Hier ist das Tau, es ist an dem Schiff. Das Tau ist sehr did und stark. Ist das Tau von Hans wie der Strick? Ja, das Tau ist auch von Hans. Was thut man mit dem Tau? Mit dem Tau macht man das Schiff sest an das Werft.
- 5. Ift das Schiff, das man hier sieht, sest an dem Werft? Nein, es ist auf dem Weer. Ist das Schiff klein wie das Boot? Nein, das Schiff ist sehr groß. Sieht es schön aus? D ja, es sieht sehr schön aus. Ist das Schiff weit von dem Land? Ja, es ist sehr weit; hier sieht man gar kein Land.

der Teich, pond.	der Sent, pike.	fowimmt, swims.
" Bald, forest, woods.	" Froim,frog.	gut, well.
" See, lake.	" Rahn, skiff.	finell, swiftly, fast.
" Mal, eel.	die See, sea.	
	das Ret, net.	
	triedt, crawls.	

IDIOMS.

Auf dem Land-in the country.

Many adjectives and adverbs are identical in form, being distinguished only by their use. Thus, Der Fija ift ianell, the fish is swift. (adj.) But, Der Fija jawimmt janell, the fish swims fast. (adv.)

3m, in paragraph 9, is a contraction for in dem, in the. The contraction of prepositions with certain forms of the definite article is of frequent occurrence.

DECLENSION OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

The definite article marks distinctions of gender only in the singular. In the plural the form is the same for all genders.

In its use the definite article must agree with its noun in gender, number, and case.

Note.—In the paradigms of declension the following abbreviations will be used, viz.:

N. nominative, A. Accusative, M. masculine, C. common. G. genitive, D. dative, Plu. plural, N. neuter. Trans. translation.

Declension of the Definite Article.

		Sing.		Plu.	Trans.
Case.	m.	1.	n.	c.	c.
N.	dēr	die	dăs	die	the
G.	děs	dēr	des	dēr	of the
D.	dēm	dēr	dem	den	to the
Α.	dēn	die	dă8	die	the











- 6. Wo ist der Teich? Er ist auf dem Land nicht weit von dem Wald. Ist der Teich tief? Er ist nicht so tief als ein See. Ist der Teich so groß als ein See? Nein, er ist auch nicht so groß als ein See. Wo geht der Ochs so schnell hin? Er geht nach dem Teich, er hat Durst.
- 7. Was ist bas für ein Tier? Das ist ein Aal. Wo ist ber Aal? Er ist in dem Teich. Ist der Aal kurz und bid? Nein, er ist lang und dünn, sast wie ein Stock. Was thut der Aal? Er kriecht. Ist der Aal weiß? Nein, er ist schwarz, so schwarz wie ein Hut.
- 8. Wo ist ber Fisch? Er ist in bem Teich, wo ber Aal ist. Ariecht ber Fisch wie ber Aal? Nein, ber Fisch triecht nicht. Was thut er? Erschwimmt. Schwimmt er schnell? Ja, er schwimmt sehr schnell. Ist ber Fisch hier ein Hai? Nein, er ist ein Hecht.
- 9. Hier ist ein Frosch. Wo ist der Frosch? Er ist auch in dem Teich. Ist der Frosch hübsch? Nein, er ist gar nicht hübsch. Was thut der Frosch im Teich? Er schwimmt. Schwimmt er gut? Ja, sehr gut. So gut als der Fisch? Nein, nicht so gut als der Fisch.
- 10. Wo ist der Rahn? Er ist auf dem Teich. Ist der Kahn groß? Nein, er ist klein, zu klein für die See. In dem Rahn sährt man nur auf dem Fluß, dem Teich, und dem See. Was hat der Mann da in dem Kahn? Er hat ein Net.

Accidents of Words—Continued.

- a. The positive degree distinguishes the normal degree of quality or mode.
- b. The comparative degree distinguishes a higher or lower degree of quality or mode than that denoted by the positive.
- c. The superlative degree distinguishes the highest or lowest degree of quality or mode.
- 6. Voice is that accident of the verb which distinguishes the relation of the subject to the action predicated by the verb. There are two voices, active, and passive.
- a. The active voice distinguishes the subject as the agent, or doer, who performs the action predicated by the verb.
- b. The passive voice distinguishes the subject as suffering, or receiving, the action predicated by the verb.

Note.—Voice is not an accident of all verbs, but only of those verbs which predicate action.

- 7. Mode is that accident of the verb which distinguishes certainty, contingency, possibility, or desirability in the action, being, state, or quality predicated by the verb. There are four modes, indicative, subjunctive, conditional, and imperative.
- a. The indicative mode distinguishes a predication as declarative or interrogative of an actual fact.
- b. The subjunctive mode distinguishes a predication as dependent, conditional, doubtful, or optative.
- c. The conditional mode distinguishes a predication as conditional.
- d. The imperative mode distinguishes a predication as a command, exhortation, or entreaty.

- 1. Ist der Kreis ein Ring? Ist der Ring ein Kreis? Wie sieht der Kreis aus? Wie sieht der Ring aus? Was ist in dem Kreis? Ist der Punkt so groß als der Kreis? Was thut der Mann? Zielt er auch auf den Kreis?
- 2. Wo ist die Schnur? Sieht die Schnur aus wie ein Band? Wie ist die Schnur? Ist die Schnur so stark als das Band?
- 3. Wo ist ber Strid? Ist ber Strid stark? Ist ber Strid von Flachs? Ist ber Strid von Hans? Ist ber Flachs so grob als ber Hans? Wächst ber Flachs auf bem Felb? Sind die Schnur und der Strid gleich groß?
- 4. Wo ist das Tau? Ist der Strick so groß wie das Tau? Ist das Tau von Hans? Was thut man mit dem Tau?
- 5. Wo ist das Schiff? Ist das Schiff klein wie das Boot? Sieht das Schiff schön aus? Ist das Schiff weit von dem Land? Sieht man Land hier, wo das Schiff ist? Ist das Meer sehr breit und tief?
- 6. Wo ist ber Teich? Ist der Teich so tief als das Meer? Ist der Teich so groß als die See? Ist der Teich so tief als ein See? Wo geht der Ochs hin?
- 7. Wo ist der Aal? Was ist der Aal? Ist der Aal kurz und did? Sieht der Aal aus wie ein Stock? Was that der Aal? Schwimmt er nicht auch? Schwimmt er so gut als der Fisch? Ist er rot?
- 8. Wo. ist ber Fisch? Kriecht ber Fisch wie ber Aal? Geht ber Fisch wie ber Mensch? Was thut ber Fisch? Schwimmt er gut und schnell?
- 9. Wo ist der Frosch? Ist der Frosch schön wie der Fisch? Was thut der Frosch im Teich? Schwimmt der Frosch so gut als der Fisch? Schwimmt er so gut als der Aal?
- 10. Ist der Kahn auf dem Teich, wo der Aal, der Fisch und der Frosch sind? Wo fährt man im Kahn? Was hat der Mann da im Kahn?

Lesson IX.

Vocabulary.

der	Rod, coat.	das	Alcid, dress, gown.	sicht, draws, pulls
66	Belg, fur.	"	Bett, bed.	hängt, hangs.
46	Eduh, shoe.	"	Anie, knee.	legt, lays.
"	Bug, foot.	"	Blei, lead.	paßt, fits.
	Ruopf, button.	"	Mehl, flour, meal.	naht, sews.
"	Sad, sack, bag.	"	Soru, horn.	daß, that

The u in Sug, is long by exception. The e in leat is long by exception.

IDIOMS.

Sieht er ihn an? draws he him on?=is he putting it on?

Mer hat den Sad Mehl? who has the sack flour? = who has the sack of flour?

The verb pagt governs the dative.

After the conjunction bag the verb is put at the end of the clause.

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are divided into the following six principal classes, viz.:

- Personal,
 Possessive.
- Demonstrative,
 Interrogative,
- Relative,
 Indefinite.
- Relative Pronoun.—A relative pronoun is one which refers to some preceding noun or pronoun called the antecedent, with which it must agree in gender and number.

The simple monosyllabic relative pronoun is **Der**, **Die**, **Das**, which is to be distinguished from the definite article by being used without a noun, and also by the position of the verb at the end of the clause.











- 1. Hier ist ein Rock. Ist ber Rock von Belz? Nein, er ist von Tuch. Ist er alt? Nein, er ist ganz neu. Ist er blau? Nein, er ist schwarz. Wer hat ihn? Der Mann da hat ihn. Hat er ihn an? Nein, er hält ihn in der Hand. Zieht er ihn an? Nein, er hängt ihn an die Wand.
- 2. Hier ist ein Aleib. Das Aleib ist auch von Tuch wie der Rock. Wer hat das Aleib? Die Frau da hat es. Hat se an? Nein, sie hält es in der Hand. Zieht sie es an? Nein, sie zieht es nicht an. Hängt sie es an die Wand? Nein, sie legt es auf das Bett.
- 3. Was ist bas für ein Ding? Das ist ein Schuh. Was ist bas im Schuh? Das ist ein Fuß im Schuh. Ist ber Schuh um ben Fuß? Nein, er ist an bem Fuß. Ist ber Schuh nicht zu klein für ben Fuß? O nein, ber Schuh paßt bem Fuß ganz gut.
- 4. Was ist bas? Das ist ein Anops. Wer hat ben Anops? Die Frau da hat ihn in ber Hand. Was thut sie mit dem Anops? Sie näht ihn an das Aleid. Wo ist das Aleid? Sie hat es aus dem Anie. Ist der Anops, den die Frau hat, von Blei? Nein, er ist von Horn.
- 5. Hier ist ein Sack. Der Sack ist sehr schwer. It Blei im Sack, daß er so schwer ist? Nein, es ist Wehl im Sack; der Sack ist voll Wehl. Wer hat den Sack Wehl? Der Mann da bei dem Pferd hat ihn; er legt ihn ja auf das Verd.

der Stahl, steel.	das Fließ, fleece.	fpig, pointed.
" 3011, inch.	" Zinn, tin, pewter.	glatt, smooth.
" Greis, old man.	" Schwert, sword.	frumm, crooked.
	haut, hews, cuts, chops.	gern, willingly.
" Anecht, servant.		viel, much.
" Dold, dagger.	liegt, lies.	gehn, ten.
die Art, ax.	giebt, gives.	denn, for.
das Solz, wood.	ftumpf, dull.	ihm, him.
" Gis, ice.	fdarf, sharp.	wir, we.

The e in Schwert is long by exception.

IDIOMS.

Saut er gern Sol3? chops he willingly wood? = does he like to chop wood?

Siebt es Gis auch auf dem See? gives it ice also on the lake?—is there ice on the lake, too?

Gr ficht zu, he sees to=he is looking on.

Gr ficht den Dold an, he sees the dagger on =he is looking at the dagger.

(\$\mathbb{G}\$, it, is frequently used to represent a preceding word or phrase. In this use it may be rendered so or omitted altogether in the translation. Less frequently \(\mathbb{A} \mathbb{S} \), that, is used in the same way, in which case it may be rendered either literally or by so.

Das Schwert ist frumm und der Dolch ist es nicht, das Schwert ist groß und der Dolch ist das auch nicht. The sword is crooked and the dagger is not so, the sword is large and the dagger is not so, either. In this example es represents frumm and das represents groß.

The noun denoting the unit of measure is generally in the singular; as, brei Fuß tief, three feet deep.

Beim, par. 9, is a contraction for bei dem, by the.











- 6. Ift die Art, die der Mann da hat, stumps? Nein, sie ist scharf. Ist die Art von Blei? Nein, sie ist von Stahl. Bas thut der Mann mit der Art? Er haut Holz im Bald. Haut er gern Holz? Nein, er haut Holz nicht gern. Haut er viel Holz? Nein, nicht sehr viel.
- 7. Wo find wir? Wir find auf bem Eis. Wo ist das Eis? Es ist auf dem Teich. Giebt es Eis auch auf dem See? D ja, und auch auf dem Fluß. Ist das Eis dick, wo wir sind? Ja, es ist mehr als zehn Zoll dick. Ist das Eis glatt? D ja, sehr glatt.
- 8. Hier ist ein Greis. Was ist ber Greis? Er ist ein Hirt. Wer ist mit ihm? Es ist ein Anecht und ein Hund mit ihm. Was thut ber Anecht? Er sist auf bem Gras und schiert ein Schaf. Ist bas Fließ rot? Nein, es ist ganz weiß. Was thut ber Greis? Er sieht zu.
- 9. Hier ist ein Dolch. Wo ist ber Dolch? Er liegt auf bem Tisch. Ist ber Dolch frumm? Nein, er ist nicht krumm. Ist ber Dolch scharf? Ja, und auch spitz. Ist ber Dolch von Zinn? Nein, er ist von Stahl. Was thut ber Mann ba beim Tisch? Er sieht ben Dolch an.
- 10. Liegt bas Schwert auf bem Tisch, wo ber Dolch ist? Nein, es hängt an ber Wand, wo ber Dolch nicht ist. Sieht bas Schwert aus ganz wie ber Dolch? Nein, benn bas Schwert ist frumm und ber Dolch ist es nicht, bas Schwert ist groß und ber Dolch ist bas auch nicht.

Accidents of Words—Concluded.

- 8. Tense is that accident of the verb which distinguishes the time to which belongs the action, being, state, or quality predicated by the verb. There are six tenses; viz.:
 - 1. Present, 8. Perfect, 5. Future,
 - 2. Imperfect, 4. Pluperfect, 6. Future-Perfect.
- a. The present tense distinguishes the action, being, state, or quality predicated as belonging to present time.
- b. The imperfect tense distinguishes the action, being, state, or quality predicated as belonging to past time.
- c. The perfect tense distinguishes the action, being, state, or quality predicated as completed at the time of predication.
- d. The pluperfect tense distinguishes the action, being, state, or quality predicated as completed at a given point of time in the past.
- e. The future tense distinguishes the action, being, state, or quality predicated as belonging to future time.
- f. The future-perfect tense distinguishes the action, being, state, or quality predicated as about to be completed before a given point of time in the future.

Person and Number of Verbs.

Person and number as accidents of verbs distinguish the relation of the predication to the person and number of the subject.

A verb limited in its predication by the person and number of a subject is called a finite verb. A finite verb must agree with its subject in person and number.

- 1. Ist ber Rod von Pelz? Ist ber Rod neu? Ist ber Rod bunt? Wer hat ben Rod? Hat er ben Rod an? Wo hat er ihn? Zieht er ben Rod an? Was thut er mit bem Rod?
- 2. Ist das Kleid von Tuch? Wer hat das Kleid? Hat die Frau das Kleid an? Zieht sie es an? Hängt sie es an die Wand? Wo legt sie das Kleid hin?
- 3. Was ist der Schuh? Was ist im Schuh? Ist der Schuh um den Fuß? Ist der Fuß zu groß für den Schuh? Paßt der Schuh dem Fuß schlecht? Ist der Schuh hier zu groß für ein Kind?
- 4. Wer hat den Knopf? Was thut die Frau mit dem Knopf? Wo hat sie das Kleid? Ist der Knopf von Zinn? Ist er von Stahl?
- 5. Ist ber Sack schwer? Was ist im Sack, daß er so schwer ist? Ist das Mehl so schwer als das Blei? Ist der Sack ganz voll? Wer hat den Sack Mehl? Was thut er mit dem Sack Mehl?
- 6. Wo ist die Art? Ist sie stumps? Ist die Art von Horn? Was thut der Mann mit der Art? Wo haut er Holz? Haut er gern Holz? Haut er viel Holz?
- 7. Wo ist das Eis? Giebt es auch Eis auf dem See? Ist das Eis auf dem Teich did? Wie dic ist es? Ist das Eis glatt? Geht man gern auf dem Eis? Steht man fest auf dem Eis?
- 8. Was ist der Greis? Wer ist mit dem Greis? Was thut der Knecht? Ist das Fließ von dem Schaf grün? Was thut der Greis? Sieht der Hund auch zu?
- 9. Wo ist der Dolch? Ist der Dolch krumm? Ist der Dolch lang? Ist der Dolch stumps? Ist der Dolch spiß? Ist der Dolch von Blei? Was thut der Mann, der bei dem Tisch steht?
- 10. Wo ist das Schwert? Sieht das Schwert aus wie der Dolch? Ist das Schwert so scharf und spiz als der Dolch? Ist das Schwert krumm?

Lesson X.

Vocabulary.

der Sirid, stag, deer.		pflügt, plows.
		vor, before.
" Pflug, plow.	" Rof, saddle-horse,	, , ,
	trabt, trots. [steed.	
	(pringt, leaps, runs.	1.2 • 1
" Luft, air.	fliegt, flies.	ie, ever.

The a in trabt is long by exception.

The a in pflugt is long by exception.

IDIOMS.

Auf dem Bild, on the picture=in the picture.

Er hat Furth vor dem Sund, he has fear before the dog=he is afraid of the dog.

Sin und her, thither and hither = hither and thither; or, to and fro.

Sin denotes motion away from the speaker or agent. Gr half den Noa vor sich hin, he holds the coat before himself away=he holds the coat out before him. Sin is often used where it cannot properly be rendered into English. Bo legt sie das Ricid hin? Where lays she the dress thither? = Where is she putting the dress?

set is the opposite of hin and denotes motion toward the speaker or agent. Set, also, is frequently used where the English idiom provides no corresponding word.

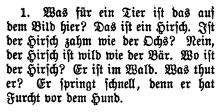
CASE FORMS OF NOUNS.

All feminine nouns are unvaried in the singular. Thus: N. die Frau, G. der Frau, D. der Frau, A. die Frau.

All neuter nouns make the nominative and accusative singular alike.

Most masculine nouns of one syllable make the nominative and accusative singular alike.







2. Hier ist ein Gaul. Wo ist ber Gaul? Er ist vor bem Pflug. Was thut ber Gaul? Er zieht ben Pflug für den Mann. Was thut ber Wann mit bem Pflug, ben ber Gaul für ihn zieht? Er pflügt. Pflügt er gern? Nein, er pflügt nicht gern.



3. Hier ist ein Roß. Das Roß ist sehr schön und schnell. Was ist auf bem Roß? Ein Mann sist auf bem Roß. Was thut bas Roß? Das Roß trabt. Zieht bas Roß je ben Pflug? Nein, bas Roß zieht nie ben Pflug wie ber Gaul.



4. Wo ist ber Storch? Er steht im Teich. Ist ber Teich nicht zu tief für ihn? O nein, ber Teich ist, nicht sehr tief, wo ber Storch ist. Fliegt ber Storch je in ber Luft? O ja, ber Storch sliegt sehr gut. Schwimmt er auch? Nein, er schwimmt nicht.



5. Ift ber Teich nicht zu tief für bie Gans? D nein, benn bie Gans schwimmt ja auf bem Teich. Fliegt bie Gans je in ber Luft wie ber Storch? D ja, sehr oft. Fliegt bie Gans jeht in ber Luft? Nein, bie Gans schwimmt jeht hin und her auf bem Teich.

der	Shwan, swan.	die Gems, chamois	foieft, shoots
"	Strauf, ostrich.	" Alp, mountain.	trifft, hits.
	Sahu, rooster.	" Schweis, Switzer-	felbft, even.
		läuft, runs. [land.	weil, because
"	Ropf, head.	trant, crows.	bald, soon.
"	Ramm, comb.	fdreit, screams.	fill, still, silent
"	Shrant, cupboard	heißt, cal's, is called.	bort, yonder.
"	Stein, stone.	lebt, lives.	
		fuiet, kneels.	

The e in lebt is long by exception.

After weil, so bald, and so bald als the verb is put at the end of the clause.

In German the definite article is used with feminine names of countries. Die Gems lebt in der Schweiz, the chamois lives in Switzerland.

28as, like English what, is used as a compound relative pronoun, expressing the ideas of both antecedent and relative, and being equivalent to that which. Sometimes, however, as in par. 8, it is used as a simple relative with an antecedent expressed.

The dative singular of most masculine and neuter nouns of one syllable regularly ends in e, forming a dissyllable. This e is frequently omitted, however, especially in colloquial language, and may be correctly so in every case.

The dative and accusative are often governed by prepositions.

Of the prepositions already used, burth, für, and um always govern the accusative, auß, bei, mit, nach, and bon always govern the dative. The remaining prepositions are used with both cases.











- 6. Hier ist ein Schwan. Der Schwan sliegt oft in der Luft wie der Storch, und oft schwimmt er auf Fluß und Teich wie die Gans. Der Hals von dem Schwan ist sehr lang und krumm. Wasthut der Schwan auf dem Bild? Er schwimmt hin und her auf dem See.
- 7. Hier ist ein Strauß. Der Strauß ist nicht so klein als ber Storch, und nicht so schön als ber Schwan. Er schwan, nicht auf bem Fluß wie der Schwan, und fliegt nicht in der Lust wie der Storch. Ist der Strauß stark und schnell? D ja, selbst das Pferd läuft nicht so schwells er.
- 8. Hier ift ein Hahn. Der Hahn ist ein Huhn. Wo ist der Hahn? Er ist auf dem Zaun. Ist das, was er auf dem Ropf hat, ein Hut? O nein, das ist ein Kamm. Was thut der Hahn? Er kräht. Kräht er, weil er froh ist? O nein, er kräht, weil er ein Hahn ist.
- 9. Was sieht die Magd? Sie sieht die Maus da im Schrank. Was thut die Magd, so bald als sie die Maus sieht? Sie schreit, benn sie hat Furcht vor der Maus. Schreit die Maus auch? Nein, die Maus ist ganz still, denn sie hat Furcht vor der Magd.
- 10. Wie heißt das Tier, das man auf dem Bild hier sieht? Es heißt Gems. Wo lebt die Gems? Sie lebt auf ber Alp in der Schweiz. Die Gems ist sehr wild und schweil. Was thut der Mann, der dort beim Stein kniet? Er schießt nach der Gems. Trifft er sie? Rein, er trifft sie nicht.

Sentences.

A sentence is a judgment expressed in words. Ex.: Die Frau ift icon.

Syntax is the combination and arrangement of words to form sentences.

The laws of syntax are the principles according to which words are combined and arranged to form sentences.

Rules of syntax are formulated statements of the laws of syntax.

An understanding of syntax and its laws demands a knowledge of the general subject of sentences.

Essential Elements.

The essential elements of a sentence are subject and predicate.

a. The subject is that of which something is said.

Ex.: Das Rind ift flein. Here Rind is that of which something is said, and consequently is the subject.

b. The predicate is that which is said of the subject.

Ex.: Der Sut ift rund. Here ift rund is that which is said of the subject Sut, and consequently is the predicate.

Simple and Complex Subject.

The subject of a sentence may be either simple, or complex.

a. The simple subject is the subject, noun or pro-

noun, taken without any modifying words.

b. The complex subject is the simple subject with all its modifiers.

Simple and Complex Predicate.

a. The simple predicate is the predicate in its simple form without modifiers.

b. The complex predicate is the simple predicate

with all its modifiers.

- 1. Wo ist der Hirsch ? Was ist der Hirsch? Ist der Hirsch zahm? Ist der Hirsch fühn? Ist der Hirsch schnell? Was thut der Hirsch? Hat der Hund auch Furcht vor dem Hirsch?
- 2. Wo ist der Gaul? Was thut der Gaul? Was thut der Mann? Psilügt er gern? Zieht der Gaul gern den Psilug für den Mann?
- 3. Was ist auf bem Roß? Trägt das Roß den Mann gern? Sigt der Mann gern auf dem Roß? Was thut das Roß? Trabt das Roß gern? Trabt auch der Mann? Zieht das Roß je den Pflug?
- 4. Wo ist der Storch? Ist der Teich zu tief für ihn? Schwimmt der Storch auf dem Teich? Wo sliegt der Storch? Fliegt er gut und schnell?
- 5. Ist der Teich zu tief für die Gans? Was thut die Gans auf dem Teich? Fliegt die Gans oft in der Luft? Fliegt die Gans jetzt? Was thut die Gans jetzt? Schwimmt die Gans gut?
- 6. Wo fliegt der Schwan oft? Fliegt er je auf dem Fluß? Was thut er auf dem Fluß? Schwimmt er je in der Luft? Was thut er in der Luft?
- 7. Ist der Strauß klein wie die Gans? Ist er schön wie der Schwan? Schwimmt er? Fliegt er? Was thut er? Läuft er so schwell als der Hund? Ist der Strauß stark? Ist er zahm?
- 8. Was ist ber Hahn? Wo ist ber Hahn? Was ist bas, was ber Hahn auf bem Kopf hat? Was thut ber Hahn? Kräht ber Hahn, weil er froh ist?
- 9. Was sieht die Magd? Wo ist die Maus, die sie sieht? Was thut die Magd? Ist die Maus groß, daß die Magd vor ihr Furcht hat? Was thut die Maus, so bald sie die Magd sieht?
- 10. Wo lebt bas Tier, bas man Gems heißt? Ist bie Gems zahm? Was thut ber Mann beim Stein? Trifft er bie Gems?

Lesson XI.

Vocabulary.

der Jahn, tooth.	das Licht, candle.	halb, half.
" Bart, beard.	" Bads , wax.	awei, two.
" Zalg, tallow.	" Brett, shelf.	brei, three.
" Arst, doctor.		punit, exactly, sharp.
die Uhr, clock.	fingt, sings.	nad, after.
das Saupt, head.	stellt, sets.	ttad, by, according to.
" Saar, hair.	heilt, cures, heals.	fid, himself, herself,
" Ohr, ear.	traus, curly.	itself, themselves.
" Rinn, chin.	weit, wide.	ihr, her.
	trant, sick.	am—an dem, on the.
" Lied, song.	foon, already, yet.	• •

IDIOMS.

Gr mant den Mund weit auf, he makes the mouth wide up=he opens his mouth wide.

Gr fingt gang für fic, he sings wholly for himself = he sings all by himself; or, he sings all alone.

Sie fingt and mit, she sings also with = she sings with him, too.

Die Uhr geht vor, the clock goes before=the clock runs too fast; or, the clock is too fast.

Die 11hr geht nach, the clock goes after = the clock runs too slow; or, the clock is too slow.

White viel the ift es? how much clock is it? = what time is it? or, what o'clock is it?

Es ift noch nicht halb zwei, it is still not half two=it is not yet half past one.

Sie zieht die Uhr auf, she draws the clock up-she is winding the clock up.

Der Arzt aus der Stadt, the doctor out of the city=the city doctor.











- 1. Hier ist ein Haupt. Das Haar auf bem Haupt ist lang und kraus. Das Ohr ist zu groß, und der Mund ist zu breit. In dem Mund ist nur ein Bahn, und er ist lang, krumm und spig. Das Kinn ist auch spig, und der Bart am Kinn ist gelb wie Golb.
- 2. Der Mann hier macht ben Munb sehr weit auf, was thut er? Er singt nur. Was singt er? Er singt ein Lied. Singt er das Lied ganz für sich? Nein, benn die Frau da steht dicht bei ihm und singt auch mit. Macht sie auch den Mund weit auf? Ja, sehr weit.
- 3. Was hat die Frau bei sich auf dem Tisch? Sie hat ein Licht auf dem Tisch. Ist das Licht von Wachs? Nein, es ist von Talg. Was thut die Frau beim Licht? Sie näht, sie macht ein Kleid. Macht sie das Kleid für sich? Nein, sie macht es für ihr Kind.
- 4. Wo ist die Uhr? Sie ist auf dem Brett da an der Wand. Geht die Uhr vor? Rein, sie geht nach. Wie viel Uhr ist es jett? Es ist punkt drei Uhr. Ist es schon drei nach der Uhr hier? Nein, es ist noch nicht halb zwei. Was thut die Frau? Sie stellt die Uhr und zieht sie auf.
- 5. Hier ist ein Arzt. Ist das der Arzt aus der Stadt? Nein, das ist der Arzt aus dem Dorf. Ist das Haus, wo der Arzt ist, im Dors? Nein, es ist auf dem Land. Was thut der Arzt hier auf dem Land? Der Mann im Bett da ist frank und der Arzt heilt ihn.

der	Brief, letter.	die Acht, attention.	weht, blows.
"	Cohn, son.	" Frucht, fruit.	raufat, rustles.
66	3weig, twig.	das Rorn, grain.	reif, ripe.
		" Bieh, cattle.	ernft, sober, grave
46	Stamm, trunk.	" Bien, Vienna.	hod, high, tall.
66		•	weg, away.
66		lieft, reads.	wenn, when, if.
"		hort, hears.	west, whom (dat.)

The a in jagt is long by exception. The b in hort is long by exception.

IDIOMS.

Gr lieft ber Frau vor, he reads to the woman before = he is reading aloud to the woman.

Sie hört zu, she hears to=she listens.

So, used as the correlative of weath, denotes a conclusion and may be rendered so, then, or in that case, but in most cases is not to be translated at all.

Wenn is both temporal=when, and conditional = if. It may involve both ideas at the same time.

Verbs of Rest and Motion.

The distinction between verbs of rest and verbs of motion is very important in connection with the use of certain prepositions.

A verb of rest expresses the idea of abiding, whether moving or motionless, in a position with given limits.

A verb of motion expresses the idea of changing from one position to another with given limits.

The prepositions an, auf, in, and vor govern the dative after a verb of rest, the accusative after a verb of motion. Das Alcid liegt auf dem Bett. (Rest.) Die Frau legt das Alcid auf das Bett. (Motion.)











- 6. Was wächst auf bem Felb hier? Das, was hier wächst, ist Korn. Ist das Korn, das hier wächst, schon reif? Onein, noch nicht; es ist noch klein und grün. Was thut das Vieh bort in bem Korn? Es frist ja das Korn. Was thut der Hund? Er jagt das Vieh weg.
- 7. Wer hat den Brief? Der Mann hat ihn. Was thut der Mann mit dem Brief? Er lieft der Frau aus dem Brief vor. Und was thut die Frau? Sie steht dicht bei ihm und hört mit Acht zu. Bon wem ist der Brief? Er ist von dem Sohn, der in Wien ist.
- 8. Wo ist ber Zweig? Er ist an bem Ast. Und wo ist ber Ast? Der Ast ist an bem Baum. Ist ber Zweig so groß als ber Ast? Nein, ber Zweig ist sehr klein. Ist ber Ast so groß als ber Stamm? O nein, benn ber Stamm ist sehr groß und bid.
- 9. Was ift ber Mann, ben man hier sieht? Er ist ein Zwerg. Ist ber Zwerg groß? Nein, er ist sehr klein. Wie sieht er auß? Er sieht auß fast wie ein Kind. Spielt er wie ein Kind? Nein, er spielt nicht. Ist er nicht froh wie ein Kind? Nein, er ist ernst wie ein Greis.
- 10. Hier ist ein Strauch. Der Strauch ist nicht so groß und hoch als ber Baum. Was thut ber Strauch? Der Strauch, wie ber Baum, wächst und grünt, blüht und trägt Frucht. Was thut ber Strauch, wenn ber Wind weht? Wenn ber Wind weht, so rauscht ber Strauch.

Sentences—Continued.

Classification.

Sentences are classified in three ways, viz:-

- a. According to form.
- b. According to use.
- c. According to order of arrangement.

Form.

According to form sentences are classified as

- a. Simple sentences.
- b. Compound sentences.
- c. Complex sentences.

A simple sentence is one which expresses but a single judgment, and which, consequently, contains but one subject and one predicate.

Ex.: Das Pferd ift ichnell.

A compound sentence is one which expresses two or more judgments, which are connected in thought, and coördinate in rank.

The coördinate parts of a compound sentence are called members.

Ex.: Das Pferd ift schnell und der Ochs ift ftart.

A complex sentence is one which expresses two or more judgments of unequal rank.

The parts of a complex sentence are called clauses, which are classified as

- a. Principal clauses.
- b. Subordinate clauses.

Exs.: Die Frau sieht nicht, was das Kind thut.

Das Lamm ift nicht, wo das Schaf ift.
Principal. Subordinate.

- 1. Wie ist bas Haar auf bem Haupt, bas man auf bem Bilb sieht? Wie ist bas Ohr? Wie ist ber Mund? Was ist im Mund? Wie ist ber Bahn? Wie ist bas Kinn? Wo ist ber Bart?
- 2. Was thut der Mann, wenn er singt? Was singt er? Wer singt mit ihm? Macht sie auch den Mund weit aus? Singt sie schön?
- 3. Was ift auf bem Tisch bei ber Frau? Ist das Licht von Wachs? Was thut die Frau beim Licht? Macht sie das Kleid für sich?
- 4. Wo ist die Uhr? Geht die Uhr vor? Wie viel Uhr ist es nach der Uhr, die man hier sieht? Es ist mehr als halb zwei, nicht wahr? Wie viel Uhr ist es jetz? Was thut die Frau da bei der Uhr?
- 5. Wo ist der Arzt? Ist das der Arzt aus dem Land? Ist das der Arzt aus Wien? Wo ist das Haus, wo der Arzt ist? Was thut der Arzt hier?
- 6. Wächst das Korn im Walb? Wo wächst es? Ist es schon reif? Wie ist es, wenn es nicht reif ist? Was ist im Korn? Was thut das Bieh im Korn? Was thut der Hund?
- 7. Wer hat den Brief? Was thut der Mann mit dem Brief? Wie hört die Frau zu? Von wem ist der Brief? Wo ist der Sohn?
- 8. Wo ist der Zweig? Wo ist der Ast? Ist der Zweig so groß als der Ast? Ist der Ast so groß als der Stamm? Ist der Stamm so groß als der Baum? Ist der Baum so groß als der Walb?
- 9. Was für ein Mann ist ber, ben man auf bem Bilb hier sieht? Wie sieht ber Zwerg aus? Spielt er wie ein Kind? Ist er froh wie ein Kind?
- 10. Ist der Strauch so groß als ein Baum? Sieht der Strauch aus wie ein Baum? Wächst der Strauch wie der Baum? Grünt und blüht der Strauch? Trägt er auch Frucht?

Lesson XII.

Vocabulary.

der	Emild, shield.	die Schlacht, battle.	führt, leads.
"	Seld, hero.	" 3agd, hunt, chase	fareibt, writes.
46	Rrieg, war.	das Sers, heart.	wohut, lives.
"	Shut, defense		leicht, light, easy.
"		" 300, yoke.	brab, brave.
"	Speer, spear.	" Bult, desk.	tot, todt, dead.
.6	Freund, friend	" Roin, Cologne.	au, to, at (prep.)
die	Bruft, breast.	falägt, strikes, beats	

IDIOMS.

Gr zieht in den Arieg aus, he draws into the war out=he marches out to war.

3um South vor dem Feind, to the defense before the enemy=for defense against the enemy.

Gr geht auf die Jagd, he goes upon the hunt = he goes on a hunt; or, he goes hunting.

Er führt Krieg, he leads war=he wages war.

The preposition at always governs the dative.

The names of cities and towns are neuter.

A predicate noun is one which belongs to the predicate of a sentence; as, Der Mann ist ein held. Der Held trägt den Speer.

A predicate noun may denote the same person or thing as the subject, or it may denote a different person or thing from the subject.

The subject of a finite verb is put in the nominative case.

A predicate noun denoting the same person or thing as the subject is put in the same case.











- 1. Was ist das hier? Das ist ein Herz. Der Mensch hat ein Herz. Das Tier hat auch ein Herz. Wo ist das Herz? Es ist in der Brust. Was thut das Herz in der Brust? Das Herzschlägt in der Brust. Wenn das Herznicht mehr schlägt, so ist man tot.
- 2. Hier ist ein Schild. Der Schild sieht aus fast wie ein Herz. Der Mann, ber ben Schild trägt, ist ein Held, und ist sehr brav und fühn. Oft zieht er mit bem Heer in ben Krieg aus, und in ber Schlacht hält er ben Schild vor sich hin zum Schutz vor bem Feind.
- 3. Hier ist ein Speer. Der Speer ist sehr lang und spit. Der Mann, ber auf bem Roß sitt, halt ben Speer in ber Hand. Was thut ber Mann mit bem Speer? Er trägt ihn, wenn er auf bie Jagb geht, und auch wenn er Krieg führt.
- 4. Hier ist ein Joch. Ist bas Joch leicht? Ach nein, es ist sehr schwer. Ist es von Stahl, daß es so schwer ist? O nein, es ist von Holz aus dem Walb. Wo ist bas Joch? Der Ochs ba hat es auf dem Hals. Trägt der Ochs bas Joch gern? Nein, er trägt es gar nicht gern, weil es ja so schwer ist.
- 5. Hier ist ein Pult. Auf dem Stuhl vor dem Pult sitzt ein Mann. Was thut er? Er schreibt. Er sitzt an dem Pult und schreibt auf dem Pult. An wen schreibt er? Er schreibt an den Freund. Wo wohnt der Freund, an den er schreibt? Er wohnt zu Köln.

der Serd, fire place.	das Beib, woman.	falt, cold.
der Zag, day.	friert, freezes.	warm, warm.
" Mond, moon.	wärmt, warms.	beif, hot.
" Rorb, basket.	foeint, shines.	hell, bright, light.
" Arm , arm.	fauft, buys.	frifm, fresh.
die Glut, fire, glow.	weint, weeps, cries	früh, early.
" Racht, night.	wuds, grew.	dann, then.
das Licht, light.	fam, came.	fehr, very hard.
" Blatt, leaf.	rif, tore.	uns, us.
" Geld, money.	trua, brought.	als, as, when.
" Grab, grave.	war, was.	ab, off.

The e in serd is long by exception.

The s in mond is long by exception.

IDIOMS.

Gr friert, he freezes=he is cold.

The ift micht su talt, to her is not too cold=she is not too cold.

280 fant es her? where came it hither?= where did it come from?

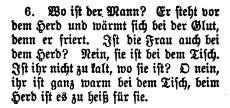
The indirect object of an action is put in the dative. Thus, Wan giebt der Frau Geld für das Obst. People give the woman money for the fruit. Here der Frau is dative of indirect object with giebt.

The direct object of an action is put in the accusative.

2118 as a temporal conjunction is used only of past time, and consequently is never to be used with a verb in the present tense.

Die Glut is used of glowing embers, live coals, and not of the blaze of burning fuel. The usual word for fire being a dissyllable could not be used here.







7. Ift es schon Tag? Nein, es ift noch nicht Tag, es ift noch früh in der Nacht. Was giebt uns Licht bei Nacht? Der Mond scheint oft bei Nacht und giebt uns Licht. Ift der Mond jetzt voll? Ja, und wenn der Mond voll ist, so ist die Nacht ganz hell.



8. Hier ist ein Blatt, wo kam es her? Das Blatt wuchs an dem Baum bort, und der Wind riß es ab und trug es her. Ist es noch grün? Nein, es ist nicht mehr grün, es ist jeht ganz rot. Und wie war es, als es noch am Baum war? Dann war es frisch und grün.



9. Was hat die Frau da in dem Korb, den sie an dem Arm trägt? Das, was sie im Korb hat, ist Obst. Wo geht sie mit dem Korb Obst hin? Sie geht nach der Stadt. Was thut sie mit dem Obst? Sie trägt es in die Stadt, und man kauft es von ihr und giebt ihr Geld für das Obst.



10. Hier ist ein Grab. Das Grab ist sehr klein, benn es ist nur ein Kind, das tot ist und im Grab liegt. Auf dem Grab ist ein Stein, der ganz weiß ist. Bei dem Grab steht ein Weib und weint sehr. Sie weint, weil es ihr Kind ist, das in dem Grab liegt.

Classification of Sentences—Continued.

According to use sentences are classified as

- a. Declarative.
- c. Imperative.
- b. Interrogative.
- d. Exclamatory.
- a. A declarative sentence is one used in simple affirmation or denial.
- b. An interrogative sentence is one used in asking questions.
- c. An imperative sentence is one used in commands, exhortations, and entreaties.
- d. An exclamatory sentence is one used in exclamations.

According to order of arrangement sentences are classified as

- a. Direct.
- b. Indirect.
- a. A direct sentence is one in which the subject precedes all of the predicate.
- b. An indirect sentence is one in which the predicate, or some part of it, precedes the subject.

The following kinds of sentences are indirect, viz.:

- a. All interrogative sentences.
- b. All imperative sentences.
- c. All sentences in which an adverb or any word belonging to the predicate stands first in the sentence.

Synopsis of Classification.

FORM.	USE.	ORDER.
Simple. Compound. Complex.	Declarative. Interrogative. Imperative. Exclamatory.	Direct. Indirect.

- 1. Was hat ber Mensch in ber Brust? Hat auch das Tier ein Herz wie der Mensch? Was thut das Herz in der Brust? Wie ist man, wenn das Herz nicht mehr schlägt?
- 2. Wie sieht ber Schilb aus? Was ist ber Mann, ber ben Schilb hat? Was thut er mit bem Schilb in ber Schlacht?
- 3. Wie ist ber Speer? Wo ist ber Mann, ber ben Speer trägt? Trägt er ben Speer, wenn er auf die Jagd geht?
- 4. Was hat der Ochs auf dem Hals? Ist das Joch leicht? Ist es von Blei, daß es so schwer ist? Wo wächst das Holz? Trägt der Ochs das Joch gern? Zieht der Ochs je den Pflug wie der Gaul?
- 5. Was thut ber Mann, ber auf bem Stuhl vor bem Pultsit? Schreibt er an bem Pult? Sitt er auf bem Pult? Un wen schreibt er? Wo wohnt ber Freund, an ben er schreibt?
- 6. Was thut ber Mann vor dem Herd? Friert er? Wo ist die Frau? Ist ihr warm bei dem Tisch? Ist es zu heiß für sie beim Herd?
- 7. Was scheint oft in der Nacht? Giebt der Mond Licht, wenn er bei Nacht scheint? Scheint der Mond je bei Tag? Giebt der Mond so viel Licht, wenn er neu ist, als wenn er voll ist?
- 8. Wo wuchs bas Blatt? Wie kam es her? Ist bas Blatt noch grün? War es schon rot, als es noch am Baum war?
- 9. Wo hat die Frau den Korb? Was hat sie im Korb? Wo trägt sie den Korb Obst hin? Was thut man mit dem Obst, das die Frau in die Stadt trägt? Was giebt man der Frau für das Obst?
- 10. Was liegt im Grab? Ift das Grab groß? Was ist auf bem Grab? Wer steht bei bem Grab? Was thut das Weib?

Lesson XIII.

Vocabulary.

der	Marti, market.	das	Brot, broad	fommt, comes.
"	Rohl, cabbage.	"	Brod, Bread	fommt, comes. brennt, burns.
"	Plat, place, square		Calz, salt.	raudt, smokes.
46	Strumpf, stocking	66	Garn, yarn.	fann, can.
"	Wils, felt.	"	Enlog, lock.	will, wishes
"	Raud, smoke.	"	200, hole.	fpåt, late.
u	Cang, walk.	"	Thor, gate.	bis, as far as.
	Fleifch, meat.			bis au, up to.

The i in bis is short by exception.

IDIOMS.

Sie geht auf den Martt, she goes upon the market=she goes to market.

Sie ist auf dem Martt, she is on the market = she is at the market.

Gr zieht den Strumpf aus, he draws the stocking out=he pulls his stocking off.

Gs will ins Bett, it will into the bed=it wants to go to bed.

Er inließt die Thur mit dem Schloß zu, he shuts the door with the lock to=he fastens the door with the lock.

Was found dem Mann da ans dem Mund? what comes to the man there out of the mouth?= what is coming out of that man's mouth?

In German a dative governed by a verb is frequently used instead of a genitive with a noun. Thus, Was tommt dem Mann aus dem Mund? instead of, Was tommt aus dem Mund des Mannes?

Bis is an adverb modifying the adverbial prepositional phrase jum Saus.











- 1. Wo geht die Magd mit dem Korb hin? Sie geht auf den Markt. Bas thut sie, wenn sie auf den Warkt geht? Sie kauft Obst, Fleisch, Fisch, Kohl, Brot und Salz, wenn sie auf dem Markt ist. Wo ist der Markt? Er ist auf dem Platz im Dorf.
- 2. Wer hat den Strumpf? Das Kind hat den Strumpf. Hat es ihn in der Hand? Nein, es hat ihn am Fuß. Was thut das Kind mit dem Strumpf? Es zieht ihn aus, denn es ist schon spät und es will ins Bett. Ist der Strumpf von Filz? Nein, er ist von Garn.
- 3. Hier ist ein Schloß. Wo ist das Schloß? Es ist an der Thür. Was thut man mit dem Schloß an der Thür? Mit dem Schloß schließt man die Thür zu. Was ist das da in dem Schloß? O, das ist nur ein Loch. Was ist im Loch? Es ist gar nichts im Loch.
- 4. Was kommt aus dem Haus da? Das ist Rauch. Wo kommt so viel Rauch her? D, das Haus brennt und geht in Rauch auf. Was kommt dem Wann da aus dem Wund? Das ist auch Rauch. Was! geht er auch in Rauch auf? D nein, er raucht nur.
- 5. Hier ist ein Thor im Zaun vor dem Haus. Bom Thor führt ein Gang bis zum Haus. Das Thor ist nicht auf, es ist zu. Ein Kind steht vor dem Thor und weint. Was will das Kind vor dem Thor? Es will ins Haus, und es kann nicht, weil das Thor zu ist.

Vocabulary.

der Dom, cathedral. " Weg, way, road. " Thurm, } tower. " Thurm, } tower.	"Bad, bath. fomedi, tastes. pfladi, plucks. nimmi, takes.	ficil, steep. eng, narrow. fift, sweet. lints, on the left. reats, on the right ift, eats. feft, soundly. da, when.
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The **u** in **Sud** is long by exception. The **u** in **full** is long by exception.

IDIOMS.

Er wohnt auf dem Edloß, he lives on the castle=he lives in the castle; or, he lives at the castle.

Note. We can also say without idiom, Er wohnt in dem Schloß.

38t is used of human beings, as frift, of animals.

The English verb has three forms to express various modifications of the root idea; as, he drinks, he is drinking, he does drink.

These three forms are called respectively the simple, the progressive, and the emphatic form. In questions, only the progressive and emphatic forms are used; as, is he drinking? does he drink?

A general truth is one true at all times. A particular truth is one true only at a particular time. In the statement of a general truth the simple form must be used; in the statement of a particular truth either the simple or the progressive form may be used according to circumstances.

For these three English forms the German has but one, which must be variously rendered according to the sense. Hence, in translating German verbs, one must be careful to note whether the predication is general, or otherwise.











- 6. Hier ist ein Buch. Steht bas Buch auf bem Brett? Nein, es liegt auf bem Pult. Ist es zu? Nein, es ist auf. Was thut man mit bem Buch? Man liest in bem Buch. Liest man nicht auch aus bem Buch? D ja, ber Mann ba vor bem Pult liest jest aus bem Buch.
- 7. Ift bas Schloß in ber Stadt, wo ber Dom ist? Nein, es ist auf bem Berg. Der Weg, ber zum Schloß führt, ist sehr eng und steil. Bor bem Schloß ist ein Thor. Rechts beim Thor ist ein Turm, und links beim Thor ist auch ein Turm. Auf dem Schloß wohnt ein Fürst.
- 8. Was ift ber Mann hier? Der ift ein Dieb. Was thut ber Dieb? Er stiehlt. Was stiehlt er? Er stiehlt Gelb von dem Mann, der da im Bett liegt. Weiß der Mann im Bett, was der Dieb thut? Ach nein, er schläft sest, und hört und sieht nicht, was der Dieb thut.
- 9. Was thut der Mann dort im Fluß? Er nimmt ein Bad. Steht und geht er im Fluß? Nein, er steht und geht nicht, denn der Fluß ist gar zu tief; er schwimmt nur. Was für ein Tier ist in dem Fluß da mit dem Mann? O, das ist ein Hund, er nimmt auch ein Bad.
- 10. Hier ist Obst auf bem Tisch. Buchs das Obst auf dem Tisch? O nein, es wuchs an dem Baum. Was thut man im Herbst, wenn das Obst reif ist? Man pstückt das Obst vom Baum ab. Ist man gern Obst? O ja, denn da das Obst reif und süß ist, schmedt es sehr gut.

Demonstrative Pronoun der, die, das.

Der, Die, Das, demonstrative pronoun, that, that one, the one, is used adjectively with a noun, and absolutely without a noun.

When used adjectively it is declined like the definite article.

It is distinguished from the definite article as follows, viz.:

a. In writing, by the sense.

b. In speaking, by a special emphasis.

When used absolutely it is declined like the relative pronoun, ber, bie, bas.

It is distinguished from the relative ber, bie, bas, by the position of the verb, the relative throwing the verb to the end of the clause, while the demonstrative does not.

The demonstrative **der**, **die**, **das** is often used where the corresponding English requires a **personal** pronoun.

The demonstrative pronoun agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case.

Contraction of Prepositions with the Definite Article.

With the dative the contraction occurs with all genders. With the accusative it is almost wholly limited to the neuter. It occurs only with the singular.

Principal and Most Usual Contractions.

With Dative of the Article.			With Accusative of the Article.			
Contraction.	Full Form.	Translation.	Contraction	Full Form.	Translation.	
am	an dem	on the	ans	an das	on to the	
beim	bei dem	by the	aufs	auf das	upon the	
im	in dem	in the	ins	in das	into the	
vom	von dem	from the	fürs	für das	for the	
zum	gu dem	to the	bors	vor das	before the	
zur	zu der	to the	übers	über das	over the	

Conversation.

- 1. Wo geht die Magd hin? Wo ist ber Markt? Was kauft die Magd auf bem Markt? Ist der Blat, wo ber Markt ist, in der Stadt?
- 2. Wer hat ben Strumpf? Hat es ben Strumpf an ber Hand? Wo hat es ihn? Was thut bas Kind mit bem Strumpf? Was will bas Kind? Ist es schon so spät? Ist ber Strumpf von Tuch?
- 3. Wo ift bas Shloß? Was thut man mit bem Shloß an ber Thür? Was ist im Shloß? Was ist im Loch? Ist bas Shloß von Holz? Ist bas Loch auch von Stahl?
- 4. Was kommt aus bem Haus auf bem Bilb ba? Wie kommt es, baß so viel Rauch im Haus ist? Wo geht bas Haus hin? Was kommt bem Mann aus bem Munb? Brennt ber Mann auch?
- 5. Wo ift bas Thor? Was führt vom Thor bis zum Haus? Wer steht vor bem Thor? Was thut es? Was will es? Kann es bas thun?
- 6. Steht das Buch auf dem Brett im Schrank? Wo ist das Buch? Ist es zu? Wer steht vor dem Pult, wo das Buch ist? Was thut der Wann mit dem Buch? Liest er gern aus dem Buch?
- 7. Wo ift das Schloß? Was für ein Weg führt zum Schloß? Was ist vor dem Schloß? Was ist rechts beim Thor? Links beim Thor? Wer wohnt auf dem Schloß?
- 8. Was thut ber Dieb? Was stiehlt er? Bon wem stiehlt er Gelb? Weiß ber Mann im Bett, daß ber Dieb von ihm Gelb stiehlt? Was thut ber Mann im Bett?
- 9. Was thut ber Mann im Fluß? Ift ber Fluß zu tief für ihn? Was ist bei bem Mann im Fluß? Der Hund ist ja nicht so groß als ber Mann, ist ber Fluß nicht zu tief für ihn? Was thut ber Hund?
- 10. Was ist auf bem Tisch? Wuchs bas Obst auf bem Tisch? Wo wächst bas Obst? Was thut man mit bem Obst im Herbst? Ist bas Obst bann reif? Ist man gern Obst, wenn es reif und süß ist?

Lesson XIV.

Vocabulary.

(See L. V.)

man, ber Mann. woman, die Frau. child, das Kind. dog, der Sund. animal, bas Tier. human being, ber Menich hat, ber Sut. thing, das Ding. horse, das Pferd. ox, der Ochs. hay, bas Beu. stall, der Stall. yard, ber Sof. girl, die Magd. milk, die Mild. calf, das Ralb.

grass. das Gras. hog, das Schwein. is doing, thut. is playing, spielt. is laughing, lacht. is barking, bellt. is eating, frifit. is milking, milit. does talk, fpricht. bellows, brüllt. drinks, trinkt. grunts, grungt. small, flein. large, groß. old, alt. young, jung.

poor, arm, ichlecht. rich, reich. weak, schwach. strong, start. black, schwarz. white, weiß. beautiful, jájön. good, gut. pretty, hübích. happy, froh. wild, wild. tame, zahm. swift, schnell. round, rund. green, grün. new, neu.

Note 1.—The English-German vocabularies are given more for the benefit to be derived from reversing the process of definition than as an aid to retranslation. Consequently no special effort has been made to make them complete.

Note 2.—The style used in the English exercises — which are a translation of the preceding German exercises — is intentionally colloquial, although in some cases the German order of words has been followed rather than the more usual English order.

- 1. What is that? That is a man. Is the man small? No, he is large. Is the man old? No, he is young. Is the man poor? No, he is rich. Is the man weak? No, he is strong. Is the man black? No, he is white.
- 2. Where is the woman? Here is the woman. Is the woman large? No, she is small. Is the woman beautiful? Yes, she is very beautiful. Is the woman good? Yes, she is good. Is the woman strong? No, she is weak. Is the woman old and poor? No, she is young and rich,

- 3. What is this here? That is a child. Is the child large? No, it is small, very small. Is the child pretty? Yes, it is pretty. What is the child doing? The child is playing. Is the child laughing, too? Yes, it is laughing, too. Is the child happy? Yes, it is very happy.
- 4. Here is a dog. What is the dog? The dog is an animal. Is the man also an animal? No, the man is a human being. Is the dog wild? No, he is tame. Is the dog swift? Yes, he is very swift. What is the dog doing? The dog is barking.
- 5. Is the hat an animal like the dog? No, the hat is a thing. Is the hat round? Yes, it is round. Is the hat green? No, it is black. Is the hat old? No, it is quite new. Is the hat poor? No it is good. Is the hat fine? Yes, it is fine.
- 6. What is that? That is a horse. What is the horse? The horse is an animal like the dog. Is the horse small like the dog? No, the horse is large and strong. Is the horse fast, too? Yes, the horse is fast. Is the horse red? No, it is black.
- 7. Here is an ox. The ox is an animal like the horse. What is the ox eating? He is eating hay. Where is the ox? He is in the stall. Does the ox talk like a human being? No, the ox bellows. Is the ox black like the horse? No, he is red.
- 8. Where is the cow? She is in the yard. Is the cow red like the ox? Yes, the cow is red, too. What is the girl doing there by the cow? She is milking the cow. Is the milk from the cow blue? No, it is white. Who drinks the milk from the cow? The child.
- 9. Here is a calf. Is the calf as large as the cow? No, the calf is still young and small. Does the calf eat hay and grass like the ox? No, the calf drinks milk from the cow like the child. Is the calf white? No, it is red.
- 10. What is that? That is a hog. Is the hog black? No, it is white. Is the hog fat? Yes, it is very fat and heavy. Does the hog bellow like the ox and the cow? No, the hog grunts. Is it wild? No, it is tame,

Lesson XV.

Vocabulary.

(See L. VI.)

sheep, das Schaf. mountain, ber Berg. lamb, das Lamm. bear, der Bar. wolf, der Bolf. fox, der Fuchs. fowl, das Huhn. ball, ber Ball. mouth, der Mund. hand, die Sand. egg. das Ei. cane, ber Stod. ring, ber Ring. hoop, ber Reif. barrel, das Faß. ribbon, bas Band.

does bleat, blöft. does see, fieht. is boiling, foct. has got, hat. growls, brummt. howls, heult. walks, geht. has, hat. **gentle,** fanft. another, noch ein. savage, wild. brown, braun. gray, grau. courageous, fühn. sly, schlau. long, lang.

short, furg. thick. bid. slender, bünn. blind. blind. blue, blau. yellow, gelb. wide, breit. narrow, idmal. fat. fett. heavy, schwer. fine, jájön. fast, schnell. red, rot. what? was? that. bas. is, ift.

- 1. Here is a sheep. Where is the sheep? It is on the mountain. What is it doing? It is eating grass. Is the sheep green like the grass? Oh, no, the sheep is white. Is the sheep wild? No, it is quite tame and gentle. Is the sheep large? No, it is small.
- 2. Here is another sheep, is it not? Oh, no, that is a lamb. Is the lamb as large as the sheep? No, the lamb is still very small. Is the lamb where the sheep is? No, the lamb is here, the sheep is there. Is the lamb eating grass? No, it does not eat grass yet.
- 3. What kind of an animal is that? That is a bear. Is the bear tame like the sheep? No, the bear is savage. Is the bear white like the sheep? No, the bear is brown. Does the bear bleat like the sheep? No, the bear growls. Does the bear see the sheep? No, he does not see it.

- 4. Here is a wolf. The wolf is savage like the bear and not tame like the dog. The wolf is swift like the horse. Does the wolf bellow like the ox? No, the wolf howls. Is the wolf brown like the bear? No, the wolf is gray. Does the dog see the wolf? No, he does not see him.
- 5. Is the animal here also a wolf? No, that is not a wolf, that is a fox. Is the fox gray like the wolf? No, the fox is red. Is the fox courageous like the dog? No, the fox is not courageous, he is sly. What is the fox doing? He is eating a fowl.
- 6. What kind of a thing is that? That is a ball. Is the ball long? No, it is round. Is the ball white? No, it is black. Who has the ball? The child has it. Has it got it in its mouth? No, it has it in its hand. What is the child doing? It is playing ball.
- 7. Here is another ball, is it not? Oh, no, that is not a ball, that is an egg. Is the egg black like the ball? Oh, no, the egg is white. Who has the egg? The woman there has it. What is she doing with the egg? She is boiling it. For whom is she boiling it? She is boiling it for the child.
- 8. What is that? That is a cane. Is the cane short and thick? No, it is long and slender. Has the woman got the cane? No, she hasn't it. Who has it? The man there has it. What is the man doing with the cane? He is walking with the cane; he is blind.
- 9. Here is a ring. The ring is round like the hoop around a barrel. Is the ring as large as the hoop? No, the ring is quite small. Who has the ring? The woman there has it. Has she got it around her hand? Oh, no, she has it in her hand.
- 10. What has the child got? It has a ribbon. Has it got the ribbon around its neck? No, it has it in its hand. Is the ribbon blue? No, it is yellow. Is the ribbon wide? No, it is narrow. What is the child doing with the ribbon? It is playing with the ribbon.

Lesson XVI.

Vocabulary.

(See L. VII.)

table, ber Tifch. chair, der Stuhl. wall, die Band. glass, das Glas. beer, bas Bier. house, das Haus. city, die Stadt. door, die Thur. nest, das Neft. tree, ber Baum. field, das Feld. foliage, das Laub. fruit, das Obst. grove, der Hain. brook, ber Bach. boat, das Boot.

river, der Fluß. cask, das Faf. wine, ber Wein. pitcher, der Arua. is standing, steht. is sitting, figt. is holding, hält. is drinking, trinft. does bear, trägt. does bloom, blüht. grows, wachst. becomes green, grünt. flows, fließt. is thirsty, hat Durft. is fishing, fifcht. is riding, fährt.

does look, fieht aus. pours, gießt. empty, leer. open, auf. shut, zu. speckled, bunt. deep, tief. through, durch. now, jest. only, nur. more, mehr. than, als. full, voll. close, bicht. also, too, auch. out of, aus.

- 1. Here is a table. Who is sitting at the table? The man is sitting at the table. Isn't the woman sitting at the table, too? No, she is standing by the table. Who is on the table? The child is on the table. Is the child sitting on the table? No, it is standing on the table.
- 2. Is the thing here also a table? Oh, no, that is not a table, that is a chair. A chair is not so large as a table. Where is the chair? It is standing close to the wall. What is on the chair? There is nothing at all on the chair; it is quite empty.
- 3. What kind of a thing is that? That is a glass. How is the glass? It is round like the hat. Who has the glass? The man there has it. How is he holding it? He is holding it with his hand. What is he doing with the glass? He is drinking beer out of the glass.

- 4. Here is a house. Is the house on the mountain? No, it is in the city. Is the house small and old? No, it is very large and quite new. How do people go into the house? They go into the house through the door. Is the door open now? No, it is shut.
- 5. What is that? That is a nest. Where is the nest? It is in the grass. Is the nest large? No, it is small. Is the nest empty? No, it is not empty. What is in the nest? There is an egg in the nest. Is the egg in the nest all white? No, it is speckled.
- 6. Here is a tree. Where is the tree? It is in the field. Is the foliage on the tree red? No, it is still green. Is there fruit on the tree, too? No, the tree here does n't bear fruit. What! does n't the tree bloom, either? No, it only grows and becomes green.
- 7. Here is a grove. Through the grove flows a brook. The grove is not very large and the brook is not very deep. Is there a tree in the grove? Oh, yes, there is more than one tree in the grove. Where is the man going to? He is going to the brook; he is thirsty.
- 8. Where is the boat? It is on the river. What is in the boat? In the boat are a man and a dog. What is the man doing in the boat? He is fishing in the river. Is the dog fishing, too? No, he is not fishing; he is only riding in the boat.
- 9. Here is a cask. The cask is round like the hat. What is around the cask? Around the cask is a hoop. How does the hoop look? It looks like a ring. What is in the cask? There is wine in the cask. Is the cask full of wine? No, it is no longer full.
- 10. Where is the pitcher? The man has it in his hand. What has the man got in the pitcher? He has some beer in the pitcher. Does he drink the beer out of the pitcher? No, he pours the beer out of the pitcher into the glass and drinks it out of the glass.

Lesson XVII.

Vocabulary.

(See L. VIII.)

circle, der Rreis. point, der Buntt. string, die Schnur. cloth, das Tuch. rope, ber Strid. keg, das Faf. flax, der Flachs. hemp, ber Sanf. cable, das Tau. ship, das Schiff. wharf, das Berft. ocean, das Meer. land, bas Land. pond, der Teich. country, das Land. woods, der Bald.

lake. Der Gee. eel, ber Aal. fish, der Sifch. shark, der Hai. pike, der Hecht. frog, der Froid. skiff, der Rahn. sea. die See. net, das Res. is dry, hat Durft. is aiming (at), sielt (auf). they make, man macht. crawls. friedt. swims, schwimmt. fine, fein, fcon. coarse, grob.

fast, feft. equally, gleich. around. um. well, aut. a. ein. the, ber, die, das. no. nein. he. er. here, bier. she. fie. yes, ja. very, febr. it, er, fie, es. too, aud, zu. like, wie. there, ba.

- 1. What is this here? That is a ring, is it not? Oh, no, that is not a ring, that is a circle. The circle is round like a ring and looks like a ring. What is that in the circle? That is a point. What is the man doing there? He is aiming at the point.
- 2. Where is the string? Here is the string, it is around the cloth. Is the string as wide as the ribbon? Oh, no, the string is not wide at all, it is very narrow and slender. Is the string as strong as the ribbon? No, for it is not as large as the ribbon.
- 3. Where is the rope? Here is the rope, it is around the keg. Is the rope of flax? No, it is of hemp. Is hemp as fine as flax? Oh, no, hemp is very coarse. Are the string and the rope equally large? No, they are not equally large.

- 4. Where is the cable? Here is the cable, it is on the ship. The cable is very thick and strong. Is the cable of hemp like the rope? Yes, the cable is of hemp, too. What do they do with the cable? With the cable they make the ship fast to the wharf.
- 5. Is the ship that we see here fast to the wharf? No, it is on the ocean. Is the ship small like the boat? No, the ship is very large. Does it look beautiful? Oh, yes, it looks very fine. Is the ship far from land? Yes, very far; here we see no land at all.
- 6. Where is the pond? It is in the country not far from the woods. Is the pond deep? It is not as deep as a lake. Is the pond as large as a lake? No, it is not as large as a lake, either. Where is the ox going to so fast? He is going to the pond, he is dry.
- 7. What kind of an animal is that? That is an eel. Where is the eel? It is in the pond. Is the eel short and thick? No, it is long and slender, almost like a cane. What does the eel do? It crawls. Is the eel white? No, it is black, as black as a hat.
- 8. Where is the fish? It is in the pond where the eel is. Does the fish crawl like the eel? No, the fish does not crawl. What does it do? It swims. Does it swim fast? Yes, it swims very fast. Is the fish here a shark? No, it is a pike.
- 9. Here is a frog. Where is the frog? It is in the pond, too. Is the frog pretty? No, it isn't pretty at all. What does the frog do in the pond? It swims. Does it swim well? Yes, very well. As well as the fish? No, not so well as the fish.
- 10. Where is the skiff? It is on the pond. Is the skiff large? No, it is small, too small for the sea. In the skiff we ride only on the river, the pond and the lake. What has the man got there in the skiff? He has a net.

Lesson XVIII.

Vocabulary.

(See L. IX.)

coat, ber Rod. fur, ber Belg. dress, das Rleid. bed, bas Bett. shoe, der Schuh. foot, der Fuß. button, der Anopf. knee, das Anie. lead, das Blei. horn, das Sorn. sack, ber Gad. flour, das Mehl. wood, das Holz. forest, der Bald. ice. das Eis. inch, der Roll.

old man, der Greis. shepherd, ber Sirt. servant, ber Anecht. fleece, das Fließ. dagger, ber Dold, tin, das Rinn. sword, bas Schwert. is putting, zieht, legt. is hanging, bangt. is laying, legt. is sewing, näht. is chopping, haut. is shearing, ichiert. is looking on, fieht zu. fits, pakt. pointed, fpis.

crooked, trumm. smooth, glatt. sharp, icharf. dull, ftumpf. quite, ganz. on to, an. much, viel. from, von. we, wir. are, find. on, auf. ten, zehn. just, ganz. who? wer? as, wie, als. still, noc.

- 1. Here is a coat. Is the coat of fur? No, it is of cloth. Is it old? No, it is quite new. Is it blue? No, it is black. Who has it? The man there has it. Has he got it on? No, he is holding it in his hand. Is he putting it on? No, he is hanging it on the wall.
- 2. Here is a dress. The dress is also of cloth like the coat. Who has the dress? The woman there has it. Has she got it on? No, she is holding it in her hand. Is she putting it on? No, she is not putting it on. Is she hanging it on the wall? No, she is laying it on the bed.
- 3. What kind of a thing is that? That is a shoe. What is that in the shoe? That is a foot in the shoe. Is the shoe around the foot? No, it is on the foot. Isn't the shoe too small for the foot? Oh, no, the shoe fits the foot quite well.

- 4. What is that? That is a button. Who has the button? The woman there has it in her hand. What is she doing with the button? She is sewing it on to the dress. Where is the dress? She has it on her knee. Is the button that the woman has of lead? No, it is of horn.
- 5. Here is a sack. The sack is very heavy. Is there lead in the sack that it is so heavy? No, there is flour in the sack; the sack is full of flour. Who has the sack of flour? The man there by the horse has it; he is putting it on the horse.
- 6. Is the ax, that the man there has, dull? No, it is sharp. Is the ax of lead? No, it is of steel. What is the man doing with the ax? He is chopping wood in the forest. Does he like to chop wood? No, he does not like to chop wood. Does he chop much wood? No, not very much.
- 7. Where are we? We are on the ice. Where is the ice? It is on the pond. Is there ice on the lake, too? Oh, yes, and also on the river. Is the ice thick where we are? Yes, it is more than ten inches thick. Is the ice smooth? Oh, yes, very smooth.
- 8. Here is an old man. What is the old man? He is a shepherd. Who is with him? There are a servant and a dog with him. What is the servant doing? He is sitting on the grass and shearing a sheep. Is the fleece red? No, it is all white. What is the old man doing? He is looking on.
- 9. Here is a dagger. Where is the dagger? It is lying on the table. Is the dagger crooked? No, it is not crooked. Is the dagger sharp? Yes, and pointed, too. Is the dagger of tin? No, it is of steel. What is the man doing there by the table? He is looking at the dagger.
- 10. Is the sword lying on the table where the dagger is? No, it is hanging on the wall where the dagger is not. Does the sword look just like the dagger? No, for the sword is crooked and the dagger is not, the sword is large and the dagger is not so, either.

Lesson XIX.

Vocabulary.

(See L. X.)

picture, das Bild. deer, ber Birich. woods, ber Balb. work-horse, ber Gaul saddle-horse, bas Ros plow, der Bflug. stork, der Stord. air. die Luft. goose, die Gans. swan, ber Schwan. neck. ber Sals. ostrich, der Strauß. rooster, der Hahn. fence, der Raun. comb, der Ramm. mouse, die Maus. cupboard, ber Schrant.

chamois, die Gems. stone. der Stein. mountain, die Alb. Switzerland, die Schweiz. is running, springt. is afraid of, hat Kurcht vor. is drawing, zieht. is plowing, pflügt. likes to plow, pflügt gern. is trotting, trabt. does fly, flieat. is crowing, fraht. back and forth, to and fro, hin und her. even, felbit.

as soon as, fo balb als. screams, ichreit. still. ftill. is called, heißt. what is the name of? wie heißt? lives, lebt. is kneeling, tniet. is shooting, íchiekt. does hit, trifft. fleet, ichnell. nor, und nicht. yonder, bort. you know. ia. ever, je. never, nie.

- What kind of an animal is that in the picture here? That is a deer. Is the deer tame like the ox? No, the deer is wild like the bear. Where is the deer? What is he doing? He is running \mathbf{He} is in the woods. fast, for he is afraid of the dog.
- Here is a work-horse. Where is the work-horse? He is before the plow. What is the work-horse doing? He is drawing the plow for the man. What is the man doing with the plow which the work-horse is drawing for him? He is plowing. Does he like to plow? No. he does not like to plow.
- Here is a saddle-horse. The saddle-horse is very beautiful and swift. What is there on the saddle-horse? A man is sitting on the saddle-horse. What is the saddle-horse doing? The saddle-horse is trotting. Does the saddle-horse ever draw the plow? No, the saddlehorse never draws the plow like the work-horse.

- 4. Where is the stork? He is standing in the pond. Isn't the pond too deep for him? Oh, no, the pond is not very deep where the stork is. Does the stork ever fly in the air? Oh, yes, the stork flies very well. Does he swim, too? No, he does not swim.
- 5. Isn't the pond too deep for the goose? Oh, no, for the goose swims, you know, on the pond. Does the goose ever fly in the air like the stork? Oh, yes, very often. Is the goose flying in the air now? No, the goose is swimming back and forth on the pond now.
- 6. Here is a swan. The swan often flies in the air like the stork, and often he swims on river and pond like the goose. The neck of the swan is very long and crooked. What is the swan in the picture doing? He is swimming to and fro on the lake.
- 7. Here is an ostrich. The ostrich is not so small as the stork, nor so beautiful as the swan. He does not swim on the river like the swan, nor fly in the air like the stork. Is the ostrich strong and swift? Oh, yes; even the horse does not run as fast as he.
- 8. Here is a rooster. The rooster is a fowl. Where is the rooster? He is on the fence. Is that which he has on his head a hat? Oh, no, that is a comb. What is the rooster doing? He is crowing. Does he crow because he is happy? Oh, no, he crows because he is a rooster.
- 9. What does the girl see? She sees the mouse there in the cupboard. What does the girl do as soon as she sees the mouse? She screams, for she is afraid of the mouse. Does the mouse scream, too? No, the mouse is quite still, for it is afraid of the girl.
- 10. What is the name of the animal that we see in the picture here? It is called a chamois. Where does the chamois live? It lives on the mountain in Switzerland. The chamois is very wild and fleet. What is the man doing, who is kneeling yonder by the stone? He is shooting at the chamois. Does he hit it? No, he does not hit it.

Lesson XX.

Vocabulary.

(See L. XI.)

head, das Haupt. hair, das Haar. ear, das Ohr. tooth, der Zahn. chin, das Kinn. beard, ber Bart. gold, bas Gold. song, das Lied. candle, das Licht. wax, das Wachs. tallow, der Talg. clock, die Uhr. shelf, bas Brett. physician, ber Arzt. doctor. village, das Dorf.

grain, das Korn. cattie, das Bieh. letter, der Brief. attention, die Acht. Vienna, das Wien. son, ber Sohn. twig, der Aweig. bough, der Aft. trunk, der Stamm. dwarf, ber 3merg. shrub, der Strauch. wind, der Wind. opens, macht auf. is singing, fingt. by himself, für (i.d.) by her. bei fic.

is making, macht. is too fast, geht vor. is too slow, geht nach. three o'clock, brei Uhr half past one, halb zwei is setting, ftellt. is winding, aicht. is curing, heilt. is chasing, jagt. is reading, lieft. is listening, hört au. rustles, raufcht. curly, traus. sharp, jpig, punkt. sick. frant. sober, ernft.

- •1. Here is a head. The hair on the head is long and curly. The ear is too large and the mouth is too broad. In the mouth is only one tooth and it is long, crooked, and sharp. The chin is also sharp, and the beard on the chin is yellow like gold.
- 2. The man here opens his mouth very wide, what is he doing? He is only singing. What is he singing? He is singing a song. Is he singing the song all by himself? No, for the woman there stands close by him and also sings with him. Does she open her mouth wide, too? Yes, very wide.
- 3. What has the woman by her on the table? She has a candle on the table. Is the candle of wax? No, it is of tallow. What is the woman doing by the candle? She is sewing, she is making a dress. Is she making the dress for herself? No, she is making it for her child.

- 4. Where is the clock? It is on the shelf there on the wall. Is the clock too fast? No, it is too slow. What time is it now? It is three o'clock, sharp. Is it three yet by the clock here? No, it is not half past one yet. What is the woman doing? She is setting the clock and winding it up.
- 5. Here is a physician. Is that the city doctor? No, that is the village doctor. Is the house where the doctor is in the village? No, it is in the country. What is the doctor doing here in the country? The man in the bed there is sick and the doctor is curing him.
- 6. What is growing in the field here? That which is growing here is grain. Is the grain, that is growing here, ripe yet? Oh, no, not yet; it is still small and green. What are the cattle doing yonder in the grain? They are eating the grain. What is the dog doing? He is chasing the cattle away.
- 7. Who has the letter? The man has it. What is the man doing with the letter? He is reading to the woman out of the letter. And what is the woman doing? She is standing close by him and listening with attention. From whom is the letter? It is from their son who is in Vienna.
- 8. Where is the twig? It is on the bough. And where is the bough? The bough is on the tree. Is the twig as large as the bough? No, the twig is very small. Is the bough as large as the trunk? Oh, no, for the trunk is very large and thick.
- 9. What is the man that we see here? He is a dwarf. Is the dwarf large? No, he is very small. How does he look? He looks almost like a child. Does he play like a child? No, he does not play. Isn't he happy like a child? No, he is sober like an old man.
- 10. Here is a shrub. A shrub is not so large and high as a tree. What does the shrub do? The shrub, like the tree, grows and becomes green, blossoms and bears fruit. What does the shrub do when the wind blows? When the wind blows the shrub rustles.

Lesson XXI.

Vocabulary.

(See L. XII.)

heart, das Herz. breast, die Bruft. shield, der Schild. hero, der Beld. army, bas heer. war. ber Rriea. battle, bie Schlacht. protection, ber Sous enemy, der Reind. spear, ber Speer. yoke, bas 30ch. desk, das Bult. friend, der Freund. Cologne, das Röln. grate, der herd. fire. die Glut.

day, der Tag. night, die Nacht. light, das Licht. moon, der Mond. leaf, das Blatt. arm. ber Urm. basket, ber Rorb. money, bas Gelb. grave, das Grab. beats, jchlägt. wears, trägt. carries, trägt. is writing, fchreibt. is warming, märmt. is crying, weint. shines. icheint.

brought, trug. did come, fam. dead, tot. brave, brab. bold, fühn. light, leicht, hell. cold, falt. warm, warm. hot, heiß. fresh, frija. almost, fast. himself, sid. early, früh. grew, wuds. tore, rif. when, als.

- 1. What is this here? That is a heart. A man has a heart. An animal has a heart, too. Where is the heart? It is in the breast. What does the heart do in the breast? The heart beats in the breast. When the heart no longer beats one is dead.
- 2. Here is a shield. The shield looks almost like a heart. The man who bears the shield is a hero and is very brave and bold. He often goes out with his army to war, and in battle he holds the shield before him for protection against the enemy.
- 3. Here is a spear. The spear is very long and sharp. The man who sits on the horse holds the spear in his hand. What does the man do with the spear? He carries it when he goes hunting and also when he wages war.

- 4. Here is a yoke. Is the yoke light? Ah, no, it is very heavy. Is it of steel that it is so heavy? Oh, no, it is of wood from the forest. Where is the yoke? The ox there has it on his neck. Does the ox like to wear the yoke? No, he doesn't like to wear it at all, because it is so heavy.
- 5. Here is a desk. On the chair before the desk sits a man. What is he doing? He is writing. He is sitting at the desk and writing on the desk. To whom is he writing? He is writing to his friend. Where does the friend live to whom he is writing? He lives at Cologne.
- 6. Where is the man? He is standing before the grate and warming himself by the fire, for he is cold. Is the woman by the grate, too? No, she is by the table. Isn't she too cold where she is? Oh, no, she is quite warm by the table; by the grate it is too hot for her.
- 7. Is it day yet? No, it is not day yet, it is still early in the night. What gives us light by night? The moon often shines by night and gives us light. Is the moon now full? Yes, and when the moon is full the night is quite light.
- 8. Here is a leaf, where did it come from? The leaf grew on the tree yonder, and the wind tore it off and brought it here. Is it still green? No, it is no longer green, it is now quite red. And how was it when it was still on the tree? Then it was fresh and green.
- 9. What has the woman there got in her basket which she is carrying on her arm? That is fruit that she has in her basket. Where is she going with the basket of fruit? She is going to the city. What does she do with her fruit? She carries it into the city, and people buy it of her and give her money for the fruit.
- 10. Here is a grave. The grave is very small, for it is only a child that is dead and lying in the grave. On the grave is a stone which is all white. By the grave a woman is standing and crying very hard. She is weeping because it is her child that is lying in the grave.

Lesson XXII.

Vocabulary.

(See L. XIII.)

market, ber Martt. meat, das Fleisch. cabbage, der Rohl. bread, das Brot. salt, das Galz. square, ber Blat. stocking, ber Strumpf felt, der Filz. yarn, das Garn. lock, das Schloß. hole, das Loch. smoke, der Rauch. servant girl, die Magd gate, das Thor. walk, ber Gang. book, das Buch.

castle. das Schlok. cathedral, ber Dom. road, der Weg. tower, der Turm. prince, der Fürst. thief, der Dieb. bath, das Bad. fall, der Berbft. fastens, ichließt zu. is burning, brennt. is smoking, raucht. on the right, rechts. on the left, links. is stealing, stiehlt. does know, weik. is sleeping, schläft.

is taking, nimmt. does walk, geht. altogether, gar. picks, pflüdt. tastes, schmedt. buys, tauft. shut, zu. closed, zu. narrow, enq. steep, steil. soundly, feft. sweet, jüß. almost, fast. himself, fid. nor, und nicht. off, ab.

- 1. Where is the servant girl going with her basket? She is going to the market. What does she do when she goes to the market? She buys fruit, meat, fish, cabbage, bread, and salt when she is at the market. Where is the market? It is on the square in the village.
- 2. Who has the stocking? The child has the stocking. Has it got it in its hand? No, it has it on its foot. What is the child doing with the stocking? It is pulling it off, for it is already late, and it wants to go to bed. Is the stocking of felt? No, it is of yarn.
- 3. Here is a lock. Where is the lock? It is on the door. What do we do with the lock on the door? We fasten the door with the lock. What is that there in the lock? Oh, that is only a hole. What is in the hole? There isn't anything at all in the hole.

4. What is coming out of the house there? That is smoke. Where does so much smoke come from? Oh, the house is burning and going up in smoke. What is coming out of the man's mouth there? That is smoke, also. What! is he going up in smoke, too? Oh, no, he is only smoking.

5. Here is a gate in the fence before the house. From the gate a walk leads up to the house. The gate is not open, it is shut. A child is standing before the gate and crying. What does the child want in front of the gate? It wants to get into the house, and it can not,

because the gate is shut.

6. Here is a book. Is the book standing on the shelf? No, it is lying on the desk. Is it closed? No, it is open. What does one do with the book? One reads in the book. Doesn't one read out of the book, too? Oh, yes, the man there before the desk is reading out of the book now.

7. Is the castle in the city where the cathedral is? No, it is on the mountain. The road which leads to the castle is very narrow and steep. In front of the castle is a gate. On the right by the gate is a tower, and on the left by the gate is also a tower. In the castle lives a prince.

8. What is the man here? That is a thief. What is the thief doing? He is stealing. What is he stealing? He is stealing money from the man who is lying there in the bed. Does the man in the bed know what the thief is doing? Ah, no, he is sleeping soundly and does not hear nor see what the thief is doing.

9. What is the man doing yonder in the river? He is taking a bath. Does he stand and walk in the river? No, he doesn't stand and walk, for the river is altogether too deep; he only swims. What kind of an animal is in the river there with the man? Oh, that is a dog; he

is taking a bath, too.

10. Here is some fruit on the table. Did the fruit grow on the table? Oh, no, it grew on the tree. What do people do in the fall when the fruit is ripe? They pick the fruit off from the tree. Do people like fruit? Oh, yes, for when the fruit is ripe and sweet, it tastes very good.

CLASSIFIED VOCABULARY OF WORDS Used in the Exercises of this Book.

Masculine Nouns. Mal, eel. arm, arm. Mrat, physician. Mft, bough. Bach, brook. Ball, ball. Bart, beard. Baum, tree. Bar, bear. Berg, mountain. Brief, letter. Dich, thief. Dold, dagger. Dom, cathedral. Durft, thirst. Reind, enemy. Fila, felt. Fifth, fish. Flads, flax. Flug, river. Freund, friend. From, frog. Funs, fox. Fuß, foot. Fürst, prince. **Gang**, walk. Gaul, work-horse Ring, ring. Greis, old man. Sahn, rooster. **Sai**, shark. Sain, grove. sals, neck. Sauf, hemp. Seat, pike.

Serbft, autumn,

Serd, fireplace, grate. Sirim, stag, deer. Sirt, shepherd. Sof, yard. Sund, dog. Sut, hat. Rahn, skiff. Ramm, comb. **Anemi**, servant. Anopf, button. Rohl, cabbage. Rouf, head. Rorb, basket. Arcis, circle. Arieg, war. Arug, pitcher. Mann, man. Martt, market. Menico, human being 28eg, way, road. Mond, moon. Mund, mouth. Dáns, ox. Pela, fur. Pflug, plow. Blak, place, square. Bunit, point, dot. Raud, smoke. Reif, hoop. Rod, coat. Sad, sack, bag. **Emild**, shield. Sarant, cupboard. South, shoe. **Enut**, defense. Sáwan, swan. Seld, hero. [fall. See, lake. Sohn, son.

Speet, spear. Stahl, steel. Stall, stable. Stamm, trunk, stem Stein, stone. **Stod**, cane, stick. Stord, stork. Strauch, shrub. Strauk, ostrich. Strid, cord, rope. Strumpf, stocking. Stuhl, chair. **Zag,** day. Tala, tallow. Teid, pond. Tift, table. **Turm**, tower. 23 ald, forest, woods. Bein, wine. **Wind**, wind. Bolf, wolf. Zahu, tooth. Zaun, fence. Roll, inch. Zweig, twig. Zwerg, dwarf.

Feminine Nouns.

Example attention.

MID, mountain. Mrt, ax. Bruft, breast. Frau, woman. Fruct, fruit. Turdt, fear. Gans, goose. Gems, chamois. Slut, fire, glow. Sand, hand. Rago, hunt, chase. Ruh, cow. Luft, air. Maad, (servant) girl Maus, mouse. Mild, milk. Racht, night. Sálaát, battle. **Shuur,** string. **Saweiz,** Switzer-**E**cc, 808. [land. Thüt, door. Uhr, clock. Band, wall.

Neuter Nouns.

Bad, bath. Band, ribbon. Bett, bed. Bild, picture. Blatt, leaf. Blei, lead. Boot, boat. Brett, shelf. Brot, bread. Bud, book. Ding, thing. Dorf, village. **€i,** egg. **Gis**, ice. Fag, cask, barrel. Weld, field. Aleifa, meat. Wlick, fleece. **Garn**, yarn. Geld, money. Glas, glass. Gold, gold.

Grab, grave. Gras, grass. Saar, hair. Saupt, head. Saus, house. Seer, army. Sera, heart. Seu, hay. Sola, wood. Sorn, horn. Suhn, fowl. **Jod,** yoke. Ralb, calf. Rind, child. Rinn, chin. Aleid, dress. Anie, knee. Roln, Cologne. **Rorn,** grain. Lamm, lamb. Land, land. Laub, foliage. **Light**, light, candle. Lied, song. **Lody**, hole. Meer, ocean, sea. Mehl, flour, meal. Reft, nest. Nes, net. Obst, fruit. Dhr, ear. Pferd, horse. Pult, desk. [steed. Rog, saddle-horse, Salz, salt. Sheep. **Shiff**, ship. Chick, lock, castle Sawein, hog. Sawert, sword.

Tau, rope, cable.
Thor, gate.
Tier, animal.
Tuch, cloth.
Bieh, cattle.
Bachs, wax.
Beib, woman.
Berft, wharf.
Bien, Vienna.
Jinn, tin, pewter.

Adjectives.

alt, old. arm, poor. blau, blue. blind, blind. braun, brown. brab, brave. breit, broad, wide. bunt, speckled. bid, thick, stout. bûnn, thin, slender. ena, narrow. eruft, sober, grave. fein, fine. feft, fast, firm. fett, fat. frish, fresh. froh, happy, joyful. gelb, yellow. glatt, smooth. grau, gray. grob, coarse. groß, large, tall. grün, green. aut, good. halb, half. heift, hot. hell, light, bright. hod, high, tall.

hubia, pretty. jung, young. falt, cold. flein, little, small. frant, sick. fraus, curly. frumm, crooked. fühn, bold. fura, short. lang, long. Icer, empty. leicht, light, easy. new, new. reid, rich. reif, ripe. rot, red. rund, round. fauft, gentle. farf, sharp. falau, sly. folecht, bad. imal, narrow. finell, swift, fleet. (d) on, beautiful. fawah, weak. fdwarz, black. famer, heavy. (pig, pointed, sharp flart, strong. ficil, steep. ftumpf, dull. füß, sweet. tief, deep. tot, dead. boll, full. wahr, true. warm, warm. weiß, white. wild, savage. jahm, tame.

Verbs.

bellt, barks. blöft, bleats. blüht, blooms. brennt, burns. bruut, bellows, lows brummt, growls. fährt, rides. fiftht, fishes. flicat, flies. flickt, flows. friert, freezes. frifit, eats. führt, leads. geht, goes. giebt, gives. giefit, pours. [green grunt, becomes grunat, grunts. hat, has. hält, holds. hängt, hangs. haut, cuts, chops. heilt, heals, cures. heifit, calls, is called heult, howls. hort, hears. ift, is. ifit, eats. jagt, chases. fam, came. fann, can. tauft, buys. fnict, kneels. tocht, boils. fommt, comes. fraht, crows. friecht, crawls. lacht, laughs.

läuft, runs. lebt, lives. legt, lays. licat, lies. lieft, reads. macht, makes. milft, milks. **näht,** sews. nimmt, takes. pakt, fits. pflückt, plucks. pflügt, plows. raudt, smokes. rauscht, rustles. riff, tore. facint, shines. faiert, shears. faicht, shoots. (d) läft, sleeps. fállagt, beats, strikes falient, closes. fomedt, tastes. fareibt, writes. inteit, screams. fámimmt, swims. ficht, sees. find, are. fittat, sings. fißt, sits. spielt, plays. (primt, speaks, talks (bringt, leaps, runs fieht, stands. ftellt, places, sets. flichlt, steals. thut, does. trabt, trots. traat, bears, wears, trifft, hits. [carries. trintt, drinks.

trug, brought.
wāḍħ, grows.
war, was.
wārmt, warms.
weḥt, blows.
weiħ, knows.
will, will, wishes.
woḥnt, lives, dwells
wuḍ\$, grew.
zieḥt, draws, pulls.
zielt, aims.

Adverbs.

ab, off. auf, up, open. aus, out. bald, soon. bis, as far as. da, there. dann, then. biat, close. bort, yonder. faft, almost. feft, soundly, firmly. früh, early. gant, wholly, quite. gar, quite. acru, willingly. gleich, equally. aut, well. her, hither, here. hier, here. hin, thither. ia, yes, truly, indeed ie, ever. jest, now. lints, on the left. mehr, more, longer. **naá),** after.

uein, no. nicht. not. nie, never. noch, still, yet. nur, only. oft, oft, often. [sharp punit, exactly, remts, on the right idnell, swiftly. foon, already. fehr, very. felbft, even. fpåt, late. **ftiu**, still. bor, before. weg, away. weit, far, wide. wie? how? wo, where.

Pronouns.

31, too, to, shut.

das, that, which. er, he, it. e\$, it. ihm, him, it. ihm, him, it. ihr, her, it. man, one, people. #idts, nothing. fid, self, himself, herself, itself, themselves. fie, she, her, it. uns, us. [which was, what, that, went, whom. wen, whom. wer, who. wir, we.

Prepositions.

an, on, on to, at, by.
auf, on, upon, in.
aus, out of.
bei, by.
butth, through.
für, for.
in, in, into.
mit, with.
nath, to, towards, by,
according to.
um, around.
bon, of, from.
bor, before.
au, to, at.

Conjunctions.

als, as, than, when.
aud, also, too.
ba, when.
bag, that.
benn, for.
fo, so, as, then.
und, and.
weil, because.
wenn, when, if.
wie, as, like.

Numerals.

brei, three.
ein, one.
fein, no, not a.
biel, much.
achn, ten.
awei, two.

Articles.

der, die, das, the ein, a, an.

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